THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 139. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Coming War in Europe—The Situation—Austria's Title to Venetia—Austrian Preparations—Fortification of Venetia—The Congress and its Difficulties—The Revolution and German Unity—War Probable, and its Possible Results—Torpedoes—Testimonial to Maury—Statue to Peabody.

LONDON, May 26, 1866.—The great war in Europe has not begun. I said, in my last, that it could not begin at once. It would require weeks before either of the three great powers engaged would be ready to strike the first blow. Even Italy, the fiercest of all, and the most desperately bent on war, still needs some time. Garibaldi has issued a sort of proclamation, but he has not moved, nor is his corps of volunteers fully organized. The Italians are massing troops on the frontier, and the enthusiasm is high and general; but Italy, alone, can scarcely hope to attack with success her formidable enemy. She must wait for Prussia to begin.

And how stands it with Prussia? There is delay, hesitation, and great popular discontent. Hundreds of meetings are held, denouncing the war as unnecessary. Business is disorganized, finances are in confusion, people are taken from mines, factories, and agriculture for the army, cursing Bismark; and in some districts, poor Blind, who attempted to assassinate him, is considered a martyr. The Duchies are opposed to the designs of Prussia for their absorption, and seek the protection of Austria and the German Federation. The smaller States, with even a greater unanimity than I expected, have determined upon an armed neutrality, or side with Austria. Prussia encounters unexpected opposition in the feeling of her own people, in the attitude of the lesser States, and in the unity and energy of Austria.

And Austria, it is more and more evident, is unexpectedly strong and united. Vienna is full of enthusiasm. There is not a sign of disaffection in Hungary. Austrian Poland looks upon Austria as the protector of her liberties. If Russia were drawn into the war it is not improbable that all Poland would unite in aid of Austria. Even in the weakest portion of the Empire, politically, in Venetia, Austria finds little difficulty. A portion of the Venetians have gone to Italy, and have been permitted to go, for the Austrians show no animosity to the Venetians. They look upon the possession of the country as a geographical or military necessity, but are quite willing that the people should become Italians, if they prefer it. In point of fact, Austria would be glad to get rid of this province, if it could be done without weakening the defenses of the Empire. No Government wants unwilling subjects. They are always a source of weakness.

And this matter of Venetia is curiously misrepresented. It was never a part of Italy, since the fall of the Roman Empire. For twelve centuries it was an independent Republic. It is not a province torn from Italy. Austria received it at the peace of Campo Fornio, as a compensation for the Netherlands. Her title was renewed by Napoleon I, confirmed by the treaties of 1815, and again by Napoleon III, after the battle of Solferino. As far as long occupation and treaties go, no country in Europe has any better right to its territories than Austria has to Venetia. And Italy has but one pretext for taking it; that is a pretty strong one no doubt—it is, that Italy wants it. And it may also be that a majority of the Venetians wish to be free from Austria and join Italy. No vote has been taken, but we may assume it as a fact. And what then? Are the wishes of a local population to be consulted on all occasions? Have the wishes of the Poles, the Fins, the Hungarians, the Irish, been consulted in Europe? Does England talk of restoring Gibraltar to Spain, or Malta to Italy? Or, to bring the matter home, suppose Mexico were to demand the retrocession of New Mexico and Texas, and the people desired it, would the United States listen for a moment to such a proposition? No country in Europe has a right to ask Austria to give up Venetia. It is a question for herself and the people of that province.

Austria is arming with great energy and an extraordinary unanimity to defend herself against Prussia and Italy, and, so far as I am able to see, the chances are in her favor. Her position in Venetia is, as you know, one of extraordinary strength. To the regular army of Italy she will oppose her veteran troops and her fortifications—to Garibaldi and his volunteers her hardy Croats and Tyrolese riflemen. On the north General Benedek, a commander full of spirit and resources, will command the united forces of Southern Germany and Hungary. If Prussia attacks, the seat of war will be in the gorges and defiles of Saxony, which a few thousand men can hold against any odds. And here is Prussia, with even Hanover against her, and the Elbe Duchies in open opposition. If there is any ground for the hope of peace, with which the speculators have been flattering themselves the past week, it is the discouraging position of things for the power that has brought on the danger of war.

If the spirit of Austria is high, her preparations are also on an immense scale. The army of Venetia is now 130,000 strong, which, leaving garrisons of 40,000 in the fortresses, leaves 90,000 men for field service. This does not include the defense of Venice. General Benedek has on the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony an army of 380,000 men and 500 guns. The Austrian reserves make up fully 800,000 men, not counting the forces of Bavaria, Saxony, etc. Vienna, preparing for the worst, is being fortified. Twenty thousand men are at work night and day, and one contractor furnishes bricks to the number of 40,000,000.

There is to be a Congress. There was one in London during the Danish war, and much good it did. There was a Congress before the Italian war. There was an attempt to prevent the war of the Crimea. At this time any action of a Congress is impossible, because nothing can be settled. Italy *will* have Venetia. Prussia *will* have the Elbe Provinces. Austria must yield to the demands of both. But no Congress can ask her to yield to either demand. All a Congress can do is to suggest a compensation, but where is it to come from? Suppose our Congress meets, and summons before it the representatives of the three powers. Prussia will disarm if she can have the Duchies. Italy will be very happy to disarm if she can have Venetia. What says Austria? "As to the Duchies, they are members of the German Federation. If they are united to Prussia, I demand an equal territory; but I prefer to have them independent. As to Venetia, there are my title-deeds, bearing the seals of France, England, Russia, and Prussia, with half a century of unbroken possession. No power has a right to ask me to give up what no other power would surrender. But if I were to consent, what territory can be given me for compensation? Will Prussia give back Silesia? Will Russia cede Poland? Will you compel Turkey to give me the Danubian Provinces, and will Russia and England consent?"

Look on the map and tell me what a Congress can do. And while they are muddling over it, here are two millions of men in arms and "the revolution"—Garibaldi leading, and Mazzini urging on to slaughter. Congress is a broken reed. Napoleon might compel a peace, perhaps, by declaring that he would take part with Austria, or against her. I do not see how he can turn round and fight against Italy after Magenta and Solferino, nor how he can fight with Austria to compel her to yield what his own treaties guaranteed to her.

Prussia might withdraw from the contest if not irrevocably bound by a treaty with Italy. Or a revolution in Prussia might overturn the Government, and repudiate the treaty. But Italy, it is said, is in such a desperate condition that she must fight. It is war or destruction. War or revolution. War or the return of the Bourbons. War is needed to unite her. A successful war will burn up all the existing elements of disaffection. Let Victor Emanuel take Venetia, and he will have both reaction and revolution at his feet. Peace will bring both bankruptcy and ruin. Defeat can do no more. Money can no longer be borrowed from abroad, or gathered at home, without the plea of military necessity. War and the hopes of victory unite the people, melt them together in the fire of common enthusiasm, and give the nation its only hope.

The Czar Alexander is so earnest in his desire for peace that he has written three letters within a few days to the King of Prussia, and has come to reside at Warsaw, that he may be as near as possible to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, while the Russian army in Poland has been increased to 160,000. There are some doubts expressed whether the Emperor Napoleon is equally anxious for peace, but all his movements point in that direction; though he can neither insist on Italy giving up the hope of acquiring Venetia, nor do more than advise its abandonment by Austria.

There is, however, a power behind Italy and Germany, which may come into play—the power of the Revolution. The spirit of Karl Blind animates many thousands of Germans. The editors of twenty Liberal German newspapers held a meeting the other day, and resolved to labor against Prussia for peace; then, if war came, to invoke revolution to strike for German unity. Prussia knows the force of this element, and proposes to take advantage of it by summoning a Parliament elected by universal suffrage. From a great German war we may see the formation of a great republic in the heart of Europe to which every German State would gravitate, and with which it would coalesce. This is one of the possible results of the probable great war in Europe.

The opposition to the war in Prussia and the German States gives really almost the only hope of peace. The unwillingness to serve in the army is very general, and breaks out at times into open resistance or sullen riot. On Sunday, a meeting of 200 German deputies at Frankfort adopted resolutions condemning the war. The Government is very unpopular, and is in financial as well as political difficulties.

Prussia has less sympathy at this moment than any power in Europe. Only the Italians profess any friendship, and that is not sympathy but interest. All Italy, which is for union either under Victor Emanuel or the Republic, is full of enthusiasm for the war. They look upon it as a necessity of national existence; as a means of getting rid of all differences and difficulties. Let Victor Emanuel be victorious, and all opposition would be swept away. If he fails, he will be swept away, and there will remain reaction and revolution, with the probability of foreign intervention.

A Mr. Holmes, an American, I believe, has given a lecture at the United Service Museum, on the application of electricity to torpedoes. He gave the result of numerous experiments he had made in conjunction with Lieutenant Maury, and made some striking experiments. Lieutenant Maury, I may mention, has been honored with a testimonial by the merchants and naval officers of England; not a paltry piece of plate, but a very substantial purse of $15,000, which may be equivalent to a fatted calf for a prodigal Rebel tired of eating husks in Mexico. Mr. Peabody, I am happy to say, is to be honored with a statue in London. London statues are such beautiful things! You should see the Victoria in the Royal Exchange with its coating of half an inch of soot, washed into streaks by a smart shower, like a queen of the chimney sweepers on a wet May-day. Good Mr. Peabody will make one more sooty embellishment for this grimy metropolis, but his memory will always remain fresh and pure in the hearts of the poor of London.

The capitals of Europe are as gay as if no war was expected. Florence is all flowers, music, and beauty. In Vienna, save for the movements of troops and works on the fortifications, you would not know that the country was threatened on the north and on the south. London celebrates the return of Patti, and holds magnificent flower shows. The Empress gives balls at the Tuileries, and *La Biche au Bois* has just closed with its 400th representation. Only Prussia is sad and sombre. The war seems popular everywhere, except with the power that has brought it on and made it apparently inevitable.

Until the matter is settled in a small Congress at Vienna, or a great fight in Saxony and Venetia, I shall write by every steamer, converging as far as possible into a single focus the rays of European intelligence.—*New York Times.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Applications for the Release of Jeff. Davis on Bail—Chief Justice Chase Declines to Act in the Matter—The Position of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—All the paragraphs afloat about an application being made and now pending before the President for the bail and parole of Jeff. Davis are without the slightest foundation in truth. The President would have nothing to do in the disposition of the matter of bail under the indictment.

But the counsel of Davis have applied to Chief Justice Chase for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner before the Court under the indictment found at Norfolk, and urge that bail be accepted and their client released from imprisonment until his case shall be called for trial in October. Judge Chase yesterday declined to issue the writ, and intimated that the offense charged in the indictment is not bailable. Attorney-General Speed is of opinion that it is a bailable offense. The counsel then sought Judge Underwood for the purpose of obtaining the writ, but up to this time the decision of the Judge has not been made known, and it is not expected that he will issue the writ.

Messrs. Greeley, Clark, Schell and Vanderbilt are offered as surety on Davis' bail bond. Some of these sureties are here. Mr. Greeley left for New York to-night.

The President has been consulted, only to know whether Mr. Davis will be placed in the custody of the civil authorities at once, should either of the Judges be willing to issue the habeas corpus. The President is ready to hand Davis over at any moment the Judges will signify their willingness to take charge of the prisoner. Mr. Johnson will not permit any conflict as to the custody of Davis, but until the court is ready to take jurisdiction of the case under the indictment, Davis will be held as a prisoner of war.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS ON BAIL.

It was rumored last night that Jefferson Davis had been, or was to be bailed, but the report could not then be traced to a responsible source. To-day, however, it is repeated, and the names of several gentlemen are mentioned as to go on the bond. One of them has been in search of Judge Underwood, who arrived here several days ago, but it has not become publicly known whether the effort to find him has been successful. Judge Underwood is a District Judge of the Circuit, presided over by Chief Justice Chase, and hence it is said an appeal will be made to both to act concurrently in the matter of bail, and that five gentlemen are ready to bind themselves in the sum of $50,000 each for his appearance at the next term of the Court in Richmond.

Jefferson Davis is held as a prisoner of war, and not as a prisoner of state, as many have supposed. A writ of habeas corpus, if granted, would bring him under the control of the Court; in other words, release him altogether from present military custody. In this the Government would not interfere, as it would then be a merely judicial matter, leaving the Court to determine whether or not it would release the prisoner on bail without any interposition by or consultation with the President.

It is understood the President is desirous that it should be accepted, but that Judge Underwood does not see any legal authority for releasing the prisoner, who is really held by the war, and not the civil power of the Government. Davis will be released, if at all, on his parole.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY—STARTLING REVELATIONS—THE QUESTION OF HIS RELEASE ON BAIL.

A New Yorker of the name of Campbell has just given to the world some queer revelations concerning the testimony lately adduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House tending to implicate Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot. He shows that a gross system of frauds and perjury has been resorted to to prove Davis and others conspirators in the matter, and backs up his assertions by facts that startle all who are familiar with the testimony. It seems that many of the witnesses testified under assumed names, and that no such persons as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist.

In addition to this, he states that when Mr. Connory, who was the principal witness or detective in the case, was asked to proceed to New York and procure some corroborating evidence of his own statements, which he had previously volunteered to furnish, that he gave the officer who was sent with him the slip in New York; has actually run away, as is supposed, to avoid a prosecution for perjury, and has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several weeks. Other witnesses have come forward and confessed to having sworn falsely.

The arrival of Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Horace T. Clark, and other New Yorkers, revived the rumors of Jeff. Davis' release on bail, and report went so far as to assert that Mr. Greeley was to be one of the bondsmen. When asked by a radical if he desired the release of Jeff he retorted by asking the interrogator if he was in favor of the indefinite imprisonment of the representative of five millions of people without conviction or trial. Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilson, and others on the subject of Davis' liberation on bail, and favored it to the extent of alarming, if not displeasing, some of his party associates. He left for New York this evening. Mr. O'Conor is still here, but has thus far made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have devoted so much time to it. A day or two more is expected to decide the matter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—The Adams *Transcript* says:—"The rock on the west end of the tunnel, which inspired so much confidence in its friends, lasted only sixty feet, and the same quicksands are now encountered as before." The "demoralized rock," it seems, is still as troublesome as ever. The same paper says:—"The State is making a splendid brick yard near the west end of the tunnel. A large number of men and teams have been employed for some weeks." This will make a big hole in the $900,000 appropriation.

THE FENIANS.

Homeward Movement of the Entire Fenian Force—Orders of General Sweeney—United States Territory Invaded by British Soldiers—Supposed Fenians Captured and Taken into Canada—Several Persons Hanged or Shot—General Meade to Investigate the Matter—Incidents of the Fenian Retreat—The Feeling Among the Fenians in New York—An Interview with President Roberts in the Ludlow Street Jail, Etc.

ST ALBANS, Vt., 9 P. M., June 10.—The Fenian movement in this section has flashed in the pan, and invasion of Canada by the right wing of the Army of Ireland is at an end. After the first night over the border discontent among some was manifest, and desertions frequent; but on Friday night, there being no prospect of supplies and ammunition coming up, discontent became general. At an early hour Saturday morning General Spear formed the men in line and addressed them briefly, saying, in substance, that the arms and ammunition on the way to them had been seized by the United States authorities, yet he, for one, was willing to remain on Canadian soil. He then requested as many as wished to remain with him to step from the line, when just seventeen men stepped forward.

Turning to a few of us around headquarters, General Spear exclaimed sorrowfully: "Gentlemen, there is my brigade. It is deplorable. Better men never handled a musket; but now, all is lost; my commission in the army gone, my work in Canada a failure." He then dismissed the men, and the evacuation of Camp Sweeney commenced. The men fired their pieces in the air, and the ammunition was placed in a one-horse wagon and started off—where, I am unable to state.

Thereafter every man appeared to be looking after the interests of himself alone, and all hands started for St. Albans. General Spear and his staff were among the last to leave the camp, which they did with great reluctance, about noon. At Franklin, Vt., on his (Spear's) way back he was met by Colonel Livingston, 3d Artillery, to whom he gave his word that he would report to Major Gibson, in charge of the troops here. At East Highgate on the way back, viewing the condition of his men, Spear could no longer restrain his feelings, and wept bitterly. The men came straggling into this place in squad and singly, taking their way to the depot, where as many as had arrived up to 9 o'clock last night were furnished transportation by the United States authorities to their homes. The remainder, upon their arrival here, will be similarly disposed of.

All to-day the Fenians have been straggling in, and up to the present hour they have not all arrived. Though compelled from necessity to abandon their position at Camp Sweeney, the men have all confidence in the cause, and declare that the British Government has not yet seen the last of Fenian operations against Canada. They seemed pleased with their treatment at the hands of the United States officials here, and before leaving last night cheered lustily for the "Stars and Stripes."

At St. Johns, C. E., Saturday morning, business was suspended, so great was the excitement, and the place bristled with the bayonets of volunteers and regulars, while hotels and drinking places were crowded with officers and men drinking toasts to the British crown, singing such pieces as "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," etc., heaping opprobrious epithets upon the Fenians and Yankees. Perhaps, in this connection, it may be proper to state that these doings were enlarged upon when a courier arrived and informed the officer commanding that the Fenians were abandoning Camp Sweeney. Then the officers buckled on their swords, and all were ready for the fray. Eight Fenians who remained at Frelighsburg were taken prisoners by the British, and are now in confinement at St. Armands.

General Spear, after arriving from the front last night, took a rest in the vicinity of this place, having been on continuous duty for seventy-two hours, after which he went on closing up his affairs connected with the disruption of the army lately under his command, and at noon to-day reported in person to Major A. A. Gibson, at his headquarters here, in accordance with his promise to Colonel Livingston yesterday. To Major Gibson he made known the place of concealment of his ammunition, and it is now *en route* to the headquarters here. General Spear, after reporting to Major Gibson, was by direction of General Meade released on parole, to await at St. Albans the action of the United States authorities in his case.

Another *Tribune* correspondent has come to grief. Joe Kelly, who represented that journal at this point, was taken at St. Armands yesterday as a Fenian spy, and is confined there.

General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan were to-day released from close confinement, and granted the parole of this village.

Colonel Bagley, Chief of Staff to General Spear, has just informed me that a guard of ten men, which he placed on this side of the Canada line to bring up stragglers, were attacked by mounted English troops, fired upon, and one man killed and three wounded. This report has been corroborated, and General Meade will investigate the matter.

Major-General Meade, accompanied by General Barstow, Colonel Meade, and Major Emory, of his staff, arrived last evening, and put up at the Welden House. In the evening the General was called on for a speech, when, in company with United States Marshal Henry, he made his appearance on the steps of the hotel. Marshal Henry introduced him in a few appropriate remarks, and General Meade said, after alluding to the valuable services of Vermont and her troops to the Government during the Rebellion, that he thanked God the troubles which had been pending on the northern border for the past week had subsided, and he hoped, passed away.

He said the United States had acted in the matter only as a great nation should act towards other nations; and though the Government could not forget injuries received in its hour of peril, he thought that it meant to illustrate fully the great moral teaching—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." However much he might sympathize with the brave men who had been misled in this movement, he was a soldier of the republic, and had duties to perform which he would endeavor to perform without fear or favor.

The following orders have been promulgated here by General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan:—

ST. ALBANS, June 10, 1866.—To W. R. Roberts, President Fenian Brotherhood, No. 196 Bowery.—Send no more men to the front. The stringent measures of the United States Government have rendered success impossible at present. Promulgate this immediately.

T. W. SWEENEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF IRELAND, ST. ALBANS, June 9.—To the Senior Officers with troops of Army of Ireland at Malone, Potsdam, and Elsewhere.—Sir:—In view of the President's proclamation and the stringent measures adopted by the United States authorities to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching our forces on the frontier and destitute as we are of war material, and not likely to obtain any under present circumstances, the General Commanding the Army of Ireland instructs me to inform you that he considers it his duty to direct you to avail yourself of the offer of the United States Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men to their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present.

The general feels certain that the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for good conduct now awarded them by the people of the United States.

JOHN MEEHAN,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Staff.

I have just seen a copy of a deposition before General Meade to the effect that a party of British regulars made a raid across the border last night and captured three Fenians near Franklin, Vt., two of whom they hung. An American citizen named Gates went over to get the bodies, but he was not allowed to remove them, and they remain unburied. Mr. Gates states that he saw British troops cross the line and search for men and arms. Three Fenians lying drunk on this side of the line were seized and carried into Canada by them. A gentleman just in from Franklin informs me that two Fenian prisoners had their hands tied behind their backs and were shot this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ST. ALBANS, June 10, 11·30 P. M.—All kinds of rumors are flying about concerning British outrages on the border, and the highest indignation is manifested by officials and citizens here. Colonel Livingston, with a detachment of regulars, is at Swanton, and it is believed he will take care of the citizens of Uncle Sam.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON DULNESS.—Dulness, according to the Bishop of Oxford, is worse than ignorance. At a late meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge he said:—"It is more difficult to get books and tracts read than to get them written. In this matter there is terrible danger ahead, a danger which can never be escaped, a fault which never can be forgiven. We can forgive almost anything in a man who comes to talk to us if he avoids that one unpardonable offense of dulness. We may not agree with him, but so long as he avoids dulness that is of little importance."

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

QUESTION OF HIS RELEASE.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD REFUSES TO RELEASE THE PRISONER ON BAIL.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR BALTIMORE.

END OF FENIAN FORAY IN CANADA

INTERESTING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PROBST POST-MORTEM.

MORE CHOLERA CASES AT NEW YORK.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC

A UNION VICTORY IN OREGON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Withdrawal of a Presbyterian Clergyman from the Old School Body.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Franklin Street Presbyterian church, announces his purpose of withdrawing therefrom, and dissolving his connection with the Old School Church North. He invites his congregation to hear him explain matters this week, and express their assent or dissent. He says he cannot support a Church that requires political before spiritual tests. He has always been a strong Rebel sympathizer. Other ministers propose joining him.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Horrible Double Murder—Escape of the Assassins.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Mr. White, keeper of the first toll gate near Baltimore, on the Charles street road, was murdered last night by parties who called him to the door. Arriving at the entrance of his house he was struck down and his skull broken in. His daughter, a young girl, who came to the rescue of her father, was also struck on the head by the murderers and dangerously wounded, and it is supposed cannot survive. The murderers are still at large. It is believed that there were two of them. The design was to rob the toll-keeper.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Shocking Murders in Batlmore County.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—A shocking murder was committed last night at Elk Ridge Bridge, Baltimore county, about eight miles from Baltimore. David White, sixty-five years of age, was attacked in his house by two men, and beaten to death. His daughter, who was aroused by his cries, was also fatally beaten, and her son, a boy of fourteen, seriously injured. The old man was robbed of his wallet, and a small sum of money, and his daughter also robbed of $40. No arrests have yet been made.

Destructive Fire at Terre Haute, Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, June 10.—The new and extensive woollen factory of John C. Ross & Kennedy, and the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad freight house, were totally destroyed by fire, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The loss of Ross & Kennedy was $75,000, on which there was an insurance for $21,500 in the Home Insurance Company, of New York; $5000 in the Security Company, $5000 in the Manhattan, $3000 in the North American, of Hartford; $3000 in the Merchants', of Hartford; $3000 in the Union, of Indianapolis. The loss on the Evansville and Crawfordsville freight house is not known.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—Spoken at Cape Henry yesterday:—Schooner *Nathaniel Bue*, from Philadelphia to Richmond, with coal; schooner *Sarah M. Sherman*, from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., with coal.

The weather to-day became easterly and chilly, and quite a heavy sea comes in from the outside.

The United States line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, which arrived here several days ago, was towed to Norfolk yesterday and relieves the receiving ship *Constellation*.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 11.—General Barry has received an answer from General Meade regarding the transportation of the Fenians, now congregated here in large numbers. General Meade says the United States does not feel called upon to stand the expense of sending these men home, and does not give the required permission to furnish transportation.

American Securities in London.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The latest quotations of U. S. Five-twenties in London received by the steamer *Hibernia* should be 66⅞@66¾.

Arrival of the "Helvetia."

NEW YORK, June 11.—The steamer *Helvetia* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—This morning Judge Underwood, in chambers at the Attorney-General's office, hear the arguments of Messrs. O'Connor & Shea, of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, why the prisoner should be admitted to bail.

Attorney-General Speed replied on the part o the Government.

Judge Underwood has refused to admit Mr. Davis to bail on the ground that he has no authority to do so, the accused being a prisoner of war.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's barque *Palmetto* sailed for Petropanloski to-day.

150,000 pounds of shipping grade wool were sold during the past week at 17@21c.

There is a general improvement in mining stocks. Ophir is quoted at $320; Imperial at $110; Belcher at $190; Yellow Jacket, $662; Chollar Potosi, $259. Legal tenders, $73.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Mining shares are to-day. Ohir, $305; Belcher, $150; Yellow Sacket, $600; Chollar Potose, 211; Legrl Tenders, 72½.

The Oregon Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, states that the Union majority in Oregon, at the recent election, was 809, with four counties to hear from.

The State Senate stands 14 Union to 8 Democrats. Both parties claim a majority in the lower House. The total vote cast was 22,220.

Arrival of the "Napoleon."

NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived, steamship *Napoleon III*, from Havre May 31.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton has advanced 1@2c.; middlings are in good demand at 39@41c. Flour is dull and 10c lower; State $6·80@9·50; Ohio, $8·80@13·75; Western, $6·80@9·40; Southern drooping; 350 barrels sold at $10·40@17; Canada 10c lower; 300 barrels sold at $8·75@13·50. Wheat dull at an advance of 1@2c. Mixed Corn has declined 1c.; sales of 46,000 bush. at 80@81c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $30·87½@31 for Mess. Lard unchanged at 19@19½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stocks are dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 96¾; Reading, 109; Canton Company, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 80; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60¼; United States 6s, 1867, 12½; Coupons, 1881, 109¾; do. 1862, 102¼; do. 1865, 102¾; Ten-forties, 97¼; Treasury Seven-thirties, 102¼@102½; Gold, 138¼.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour is quiet, but steady. Wheat firm. Corn active; yellow, 91 cents; white, $1·00. Oats are quiet at 73@75 cents; the market is dull. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $31·75. Sugar dull and inactive. Seeds firm. Flaxseed, 90@95. Coffee dull. Whisky dull, but quiet.

FROM MONTANA AND THE PLAINS.

Whites Attacked by Indians on the Yellowstone—Rich New Diggings Found.

The Virginia City *Post* has a narrative of an expedition down the Yellowstone. It appears that fifteen men, two women, and six children left Virginia City on the 28th of March, travelling with ox teams to the Yellowstone, for the purpose of taking passage to the States in Mackinaw boats. On the 19th of April the party reached the place where the Mackinaws should have been, but found only one miserable boat afloat and the other two sunk. Six of the men started down the river in a skiff; the remainder went to work repairing and putting in order the flat and a Mackinaw lying near at hand.

The party in the skiff went down about two hundred and twenty-five miles, when at a point on the river where the channel runs close to the bank, they came upon an encampment of Indians. The savages had hoisted a red flag, called upon them to stop; but as the demand was not complied with, they opened fire upon them, and one of their number (named Augustus Lawrence, from Connecticut, who leaves a wife and children in the States to mourn his untimely fate) was shot dead. The survivors made for the opposite bank, and abandoning their frail boat, ran for their lives up the river. Taking to the hills, they providentially struck the Yellowstone, and came in sight of the batteau and Mackinaw boat carrying the rest of the passengers, at the same moment. The whole party turned back, and after travelling on foot through the country, subsisting on scanty fare, and suffering many privations, they reached Boseman City.

O. G. Dorwin writes that the main channel of the gulch, in the town of Silver Bow, was struck, and is running from $30 to $50 per day to the hand, and gets better every day. Mining ground is heavy, on the rise. The difficulty has been drainage. Wheels are now being used for that purpose.

The two antagonists, Con. Orem and Hugh O'Neil, have concluded that there cannot be two pugilistic suns in the Montana sky, and, therefore, with a view to ascertain which is the sun and which the planet, they have deposited $500 in gold as the preliminary to a grand fight, to come off within 150 miles of Virginia City, on the 24th of August next.

The Mullan road, from the Columbia to Virginia City, Montana, has been opened, and pack trains have arrived from Oregon. Flour at Fort Benton is $40 per sack. An iron foundry has been started in Virginia City. Two murderers were executed, legally, at Denver on the 24th of May. New diggings have been struck at Montana, yielding $500 to the pan.

The Emigration to Montana—A Letter from General Sherman on Military Protection.

From the St. Paul Press.

Captain Fish, who is to command the large party of emigrants soon to start for Montana, recently made application to Governor Marshall for one of the howitzers belonging to the State, to be used in case of an emergency for the protection of the emigrants on their way across the plains. Governor Marshall forwarded the application to Major-General W. T. Sherman, who returned a reply to the Governor, of which the following is the material portion:—

ST. PAUL, May 30.—William R. Marshall, Governor of Minnesota:—I do not think that Captain Fisk will need a gun, but if he does, the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth, Major Hayman, an excellent and experienced officer, will send a gun and a detachment along till this emigrant party gets within reach of Fort Rice, when in like manner the officer in command will afford similar protection. When at Sioux City I received reports from Inspectors whom I had sent up the Missouri river, by the earliest boats, in consequence of which I gave instructions to General Cook that instead of opening the route across the Big Sheyenne, he might, this season, put a strong force at Fort Benton.

Since my arrival here I have received copies of his orders designed to accomplish this end, so that, in fact, the route to Montana from this quarter is guarded quite as well as any one could ask, as the emigrants will find good garrisons at Abercrombie, Wadsworth, two intermediate stations (for summer), to Fort Rice; then at Forts Rice, Berthold, Union, and Benton. It may be well for you to give special public notice that emigrants may know these facts and conform thereto. All commanding officers are instructed to give protection to emigrants from their forts forward to the next. * * *

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

A BRAVE YOUNG WOMAN.—Among the emigrants at Birkenhead there is a young German woman, about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, who can speak English. When the cholera appeared, she offered her services not only to interpret, but as a nurse, and in both of these capacities acted until the appointment of a regular interpreter and a staff of nurses. Her services on behalf of her suffering countrymen having become known in Birkenhead, a number of persons raised a subscription, and on Tuesday the medical officer presented her £10, and informed her that it was intended to give her a gold watch, bearing a suitable inscription, as a reward for her exertions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, June 11, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 102¼; 102½ was bid for 5·20s; 109⅞ for 6s of 1881; and 96 for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 90½@91; new City 6s at 96¾; and old do. at 92½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 31½@31¾; Northern Central at 43½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 26¾, a slight decline; Reading at 54⅛@54¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129½, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55@55¼, an advance of ¼; 55½ was bid for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38¾ for North Pennsylvania; 62¼ for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 56½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 58¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 18½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; 13½ for Ridge Avenue; and 38½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. 140 was bid for First National; 141 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 62½ for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56, an advance of ½; 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 53½ for Delaware Division.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is very easy, and large balances are offered at 5 ₽ cent. The street rates continue at 6 ₽ cent. on small lots, but no amount could be loaned at that rate. Freights are dull, and the engagements to Liverpool are 7000 bushels Corn on private terms. A barque was chartered to Cork for orders at 4s. 6d. The rates for prime paper range at 5@6½ ₽ cent. Foreign exchange closed dull for the steamer. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109¾@109½ for commercial; 109¾@110 for bankers'; do. at short sight 111¼@111½. London telegrams, under date of June 1, quote Consols, 87⅜@87½; Erie shares, 45¼@46½; Illinois Central, 78@89. The bullion in the bank had increased £21,000."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 5s.....coup	91	100 sh Ph & E......c	31½
$700 do.....lots.	90½	100 sh do.....s60	31½
$2000 City 6s n, c & p	96½	100 sh do........c	31½
$2000 do.........	93½	100 sh do......s30	31½
$1820 Morris C'l b l.	90	100 sh Cat pt..s10wn	26¾
$2000 War & Fra 7s..	87½	5 sh Hazleton......	56½
40 sh Lehigh Nav 2d	66	200 sh Reading.. b60	54⅛
28 sh N Centr ..lots	43½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138	12 M.	138
11 A. M.	137½	1 P. M.	138¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	138	138½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	129	130
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	121
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	Par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			138¼	138¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			131	133
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	12½	12¾
"	"	July, 1864....	11½	11¾
"	"	August, 1864....	11½	11¾
"	"	October, 1864....	10½	10¾
"	"	Dec., 1864....	9½	9¾
"	"	May, 1865....	7½	7¾
"	"	August, 1865....	5½	6
"	"	Sept., 1865....	5½	5¾
"	"	October, 1865....	4½	5

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 11.—The values of merchandise, particularly of foreign goods, are influenced by the steady downward movement in the premium on gold, and trade continues dull in all departments.

There is very little Quercitron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is wanted at $31@31·50 per ton.

Cloverseed is in fair demand, with small sales at $6·50@7·25 ₽ 64 pounds. Timothy may be quoted at $5@5·50. Flaxseed is in steady demand, but the receipts and stocks continue remarkably small. We quote at $3@3·20.

There is no demand for Flour for exportation, but there is a moderate inquiry for the better brands for home consumption. The sales reported were in small lots, say 1200 barrels at $7·75@8·75 for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10·50@11·75 for Northwest extra family; $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal, no sales worthy of notice to report.

There is scarcely any Wheat coming forward, and choice lots have been sold as high as $2·90@3. 1500 bushels prime sold at $2·37½. White may be quoted at $3·25. Rye commands $1·20 ₽ bushel; 1000 bushels were sold at this figure. Corn is in active demand, but there is very little here. Sales of 3200 bushels yellow at 95c. Oats remain without change. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 74@75c.; 1000 bushels Western at 65, and Delaware at 76c.

Whisky is quiet. Pennsylvania sells at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2·28@2·29.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 11.—Beef Cattle continue in good demand at full prices. About 1400 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@18c. for extra, 15@16½c. for fair to good, and 13@14½c. ₽ lb for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

21 head Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 7⅞@8½.
40 " McFillen & Montague, Western, 16@17.
115 " J. McFillen, Western, 16½@17½.
50 " P. S. McFillen, Western, 17@17½.
28 " Ullman & Bochman, Western and Lancaster co., 17@17½.
140 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17½.
31 " M. Dryfoos, Pennsylvania 14@17.
30 " L. & J. Frank, Western, 13@15.
100 " Frank & Shomburg, Western and Lancaster county, 15@17½.
12 " S. Sternberg, Western, 6@7½.
48 " Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 16@17.
30 " J. & J. A. Chain, Western, 15@17½.
35 " H. Chain, Western, 15½@16½.
163 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 16½@17½.
165 " J. S. Kirk, Western and Lancaster co., 15½@17½.
110 " P. Hathaway, Western, 16½@17½.
50 " P. McFillen, Western, 17@18.
93 " A. Christie & Brother, Western, 16@17.
64 " Owen Smith, Western and Lancaster county, 16@18.
22 " Jones McClese, Lancaster county, 16@17.
33 " B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17.

Sheep are unchanged. About 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6½c. ₽ lb gross, as to condition.

Cows continue in good demand. 250 head sold at $50@70 for Springers; and $60@90 ₽ head for milch Cows.

Hogs are rather dull. 2800 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14 ₽ 100 lbs. nett; and a few extra at 14·50.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

A decrease of Loans	$1,420,065
A decrease of Specie	6,038,420
A decrease of Circulation	276,792
An increase of Deposits	4,876,650
A decrease of Legal Tenders	4,040,682

—The Iberville (La.) *Pioneer* says that eight parishes are now inundated. Two-thirds of the population of Gros-Tete and Grand River are now without necessary food, and the other third have no provisions at all.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

From the Tribune.

The final report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden, will command the undivided attention of the country. The great question of the present year is reconstruction. To secure reconstruction on the basis of justice and freedom is the task which the party that conquered in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 has now to perform. The report of the Reconstruction Committee is the complete, and, we may say, the official declaration of the principles which the Republican party is bound to carry through, and in the advocacy of which, we feel confident, the whole party will soon be a unit.

The report begins with adverting briefly to the course the Committee found it necessary to adopt. They had been directed by a resolution of Congress to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress. The former of these points admitted of no dispute. The South was in a state of exhaustion. Congress having failed to provide for the contingency, the duty of the President was obvious. He had no power except to execute the laws of the land and to establish, as far as he could, a system of government. All his acts were those of a military commander, but no authority was given him by the law over the subject of reconstruction.

On the meeting of Congress in December, the President officially announced the organization of local Governments, and urged the readmission of the late Rebel States. With regard to this recommendation, Congress must either have acted blindly upon the opinion of the President, or proceed to collect for itself the necessary information. The latter course was chosen. Its first duty was to call upon the President for the information in his possession as to what had been done. The information, which was not communicated until six weeks after the Committee had been in actual session, appeared to the Republican members of the Committee incomplete and unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, it appeared that but one course remained, viz., to investigate thoroughly and carefully the state of feeling among the people of the Southern States, and hence to infer whether it was safe to readmit them to Congress. To obtain this information the Committee had recourse to the examination of witnesses whose position had given them the best means of forming an accurate judgment. The results of this examination have been heretofore published.

The report of the Committee next proceeds to examine the claims of the South for readmission to Congress. All discussion of the question whether the recovered States are out of or within the Union, is waived, and the report assumes as beyond dispute that the people of the Rebel States had in fact withdrawn from the Union and made themselves subjects of another government. The Government of the United States had undoubtedly a right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against their recurrence in the future; otherwise the Government would be powerless for its own protection. The Government had equally the duty to protect those in the South who had remained true and loyal. The Committee was unable to find, in the information obtained, any satisfactory proof that it was safe to readmit any of the seceded States to their former position in Congress, except, perhaps, the State of Tennessee.

With the evidence before them, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Rebel States were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities; that Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of men from such communities; and that before their admission to a participation in the Government Congress must provide such constitutional or other guarantees as will tend to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in rebellion and crime, and, at least, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to men of undoubted loyalty.

The Committee, therefore, reaches the conclusion that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution, and two several bills designed to carry the same into effect. The specific recommendations submitted to Congress were the result of mutual concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions, and the final report has received the signature of every Republican member of the Committee except Messrs. Washburne and Blow, who were absent.

The report is very able, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the Republican party. Whatever exceptions may be taken to one or another part, the whole will commend itself to the friends of the Union as a conclusive and admirable summary of the measures which the majority of the party regard as indispensable for securing the lasting restoration of the Union, and the triumph of the principles of Justice and Freedom.

The Arrogance and Presumption of the Fenian Leaders.

From the Times.

If anything were wanting to justify the proclamation of the President for the arrest and suppression of the Irish raid upon Canada, it would be found in the Court and Cooper Institute proceedings of last Thursday. Here we have a party, in the very heart of the great city of New York, defying our laws, refusing to submit to the proceedings of the Federal judiciary to punish their "Head Centres," and haranguing their ignorant and infatuated followers at the Cooper Institute, where the very name of the President is hissed and the performance of his highest official duty openly denounced as the work of "a dirty tool of the British Government!" Mr. Roberts said, when brought before the United States Commissioner, that he

"Certainly would not give bonds to keep the peace to restrain me from the repetition or continuance of any act which I feel to be my duty *as an Irishman*. I have persons here who would be my bail."

At the Cooper Institute, a Mr. James Gibbons was introduced "as the Vice-President of the *Irish Republic*, to apologize for the absence of Mr. Roberts." General Sweeney, he announced, was also a prisoner to the United States, and, he added, "I take *his* place." He then continued:—

"Sir Frederick Bruce prostrated himself at the feet of President Johnson, and asked him to protect the British Government from the Fenians. (Laughter and approval.) I never thought Andrew Johnson would become a dirty tool of the British Government, but I have been mistaken. The men in the United States uniform to-day are doing the work of English detectives. What is our capital? We have a capital unsurpassed by that of any race of men that God ever made, and that is our own right arm. (Cheers.) We have five millions of our race on this continent who are fighting men."

Again we have in the report of this meeting:—

"A Mr. McClellan then addressed the audience in very eloquent terms upon the ingratitude of the United States Government in not only refusing aid, but in using such strenuous opposition to the cause of Ireland, whose sons, on every field of the late war from Bull Run to Richmond, had upheld the flag and vindicated the honor of the country."

It is difficult to comment with patience upon such superlative specimens of assurance, accustomed as we have long been, in this city, to *that* quality, and from the same quarter—in the shape of blustering, bullying, *and burning*. The animus of the July riots appear in every line of the above extracts. The spirit that demands the *right* to involve this country in the wild and wicked raids of Irish Fenianism; to openly violate its neutrality and defy its laws, is only equalled by the insults heaped directly and personally upon the President of the United States, and through his administration upon our whole people. These things may possibly be endured for a season longer, but if they are not in the sequel indignantly resented by our own countrymen, and severely punished by the public authorities, we very much mistake the self-respect of the first, and overrate the force and determination of the latter.

Mr. Roberts forsooth cannot give bail for his good behavior to the United States of America, because he has a higher "duty as an Irishman" in the open violation of our neutrality laws, and the impudent and notorious abuse of our hospitality. Mr. Gibbons goes beyond this, and claims the right to call President Johnson "a dirty tool," as well he might, after the very mention of the President's name had been received with taunts and hisses by the crowd to whom he was addressing his blatant treason and blackguard defamation. And to crown the meeting with an uproarious adjournment, Mr. McClellan arraigns the whole Government—President, Cabinet, Congress, and the army—for ingratitude to Ireland, in that we refuse to turn raiders and land-pirates and foolhardy adventurers, when her sons had upheld our flag from Bull Run to Richmond in the late war! This declaration was only wanting—and especially the reference to Bull Run, where it is of record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of their ninety days' service the day before the battle, and actually countermarched "to the music of the enemy's cannon"—to complete this latest picture of Fenian assurance.

The Neutrality Question—Time for an Ultimatum to England.

From the Herald.

Whatever else may follow from the Fenian movements against Canada, they have at least resulted in a most convincing illustration of the wonderful difference established between practical British and American neutrality. We have already reproduced from the historical facts of our late Southern Rebellion the scandalous doings of the Canadians as friendly neighbors, and as professed neutrals; and how they aided and abetted in Montreal, citizens and officials, the most infamous conspiracies for the destruction of our cities, our President and Cabinet, Government and country. This Canadian neutrality, however, was only a copy of that of the Imperial Government of England. To the utmost verge of false pretenses during our late struggle to save the Union from shipwreck, the British Government practised that system of neutrality which Joab, the general-in-chief of Israel, practised upon Abner in stabbing him under the fifth rib while taking him aside under the pretense of a little quiet friendly conversation.

This was the neutrality of Lord John Russell. George Bancroft has fixed it upon him. The many millions of American property destroyed upon the high seas by Rebel cruisers built, equipped, and manned in British seaports, and emerging thence upon one frivolous excuse or another, were so many millions sacrificed to British neutrality. The contributions which, as political ventures in a Southern Confederacy, were furnished from England in the way of arms, clothing, and munitions and materials of war, would probably amount to many millions more. The English blockade-runners and their cargoes captured or destroyed from the first to the last of the late Rebellion have been estimated, we believe, at some thirty odd millions of dollars in value; and those runners averaged four or five successful trips each before their career as carriers and fetchers of Jeff. Davis was ended.

Their great temptation was "Confederate cotton," the immense profits derived from the exchange of it for English goods paying for the loss of a steamer after two or three escapes. But English sympathy with the Rebellion and English neutrality had also much to do with this blockade-running, as well as with the Rebel cotton loan. Those powerful Armstrong guns found on the Rebel works at Fort Fisher and labelled as presents from Sir William, and various other offerings in the way of aid and comfort, justify the belief that but for British sympathy and neutrality it would not have required one-half of the three hundred thousand Union soldiers sacrificed to put down this late so-called Southern Confederacy. The strong belief of the Rebels that this British neutrality must end in an open alliance with them was of itself equal to millions of money to the Rebel cause.

We think it not an extravagant opinion that at least one-half of our present national debt and Federal taxation may be charged to the account of British neutrality, although under the positive requirements of law we may not be able to enforce any demand for indemnity except for those notorious Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon the high seas. In regard to these, however, our Government ought no longer to delay a positive ultimatum, according to the example of Andrew Jackson touching certain French spoliations. We have had quite enough, if not a little too much, of the milk and water, temporizing, shilly-shally policy of Mr. Seward. He is a politician run to seed, or a desperate adventurer who has lost his way, or the rider of a hobby, "the irrepressible conflict," that has at last thrown him. From the great apostle of the crusades he has fallen to the veriest diplomatic twaddler. His letter-writing, do-nothing foreign policy is not the policy of the present administration. He may stand still, but events move on, and we must move with them or be switched off the track.

A special ambassador should be sent to England by President Johnson with a positive demand for indemnity for those Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon American commerce. We do not want another volume of correspondence from Mr. Seward on the subject. Spare us that infliction. The Government should now strike while the iron is hot from these Fenian movements and this Canadian scare. We have shown England an honest neutrality, and now we may, with the applause of the world, exact the penalty for a dishonest neutrality. We have saved her the Canadas and her contiguous possessions from a revolution, and the least we can demand is the payment of the debts she owes us on the score of neutrality—payments "cash down on the nail."

Such a reclamation, closing the door at once to Mr. Seward's letter-writing, would be the making of President Johnson's administration at home and abroad. We want something of this kind to bring us foremost in the front rank of the great nations, where we ought to stand diplomatically, as well as in our material prosperity. We want something like this as a wholesome diversion against the everlasting negro agitation. The offended public sentiment of the country demands it. This public sentiment revolts at the idea of this never-ending, still-beginning flunkeyism to England. Give us something better, Mr. Johnson. Put in your demand upon England in the Jacksonian style, and you will secure not a little of the glory and strength of Jackson's administration. You have only to say, "These indemnities, if you please, or no more neutrality with the Fenians," and the thing is settled; and the time, Mr. President, has come.

Mexican Emigration.

From the Daily News.

The Mexican *Estafette* states, in a recent issue, that of two thousand immigrants who had come to Mexico for the purpose of establishing colonies there, in accordance with published inducements of agents of the Imperial Government, only about one hundred had received grants of land. It is stated elsewhere that the bulk of these immigrants, who are mostly from the Southern States, are in the neighborhood of Orizaba in a destitute condition.

We have repeatedly advised our Southern friends to stay at home and develop the resources of their own fertile and magnificent country, and warned them against lending too ready an ear to the seductive promises of the colonization agents. It was evident, to those who knew anything of Mexican affairs, that Maximilian's Government was in no condition to furnish transportation to the colonists, much less to advance them the capital necessary to establish themselves in business. And when we have seen, as we often have, promising young men investing their last dollar in purchasing transportation to Vera Cruz, firmly persuaded that, on their arrival at their destination, their expenses would be reimbursed, that land would be granted them, and that sufficient capital would be advanced to them to enable them to commence operations with a fair chance of success, we could not repress a sigh of regret over energies misapplied and hopes destined to prove illusory.

It would be foreign to our present purpose to discuss the question as to who is responsible for the misrepresentations of which these people have been made the victims. Whether the fault lies with the authorized agents of Maximilian, or with outside speculators who dazzled the imagination of these colonists with promises as delusive as they were splendid, is practically unimportant. What we desire is to warn the Southern people against heedless emigration to Mexico. For those that are there we feel the liveliest sympathy. Strangers in a strange land, disliked by one party, and distrusted by the other, without resources, ignorant, generally, of the language of the country, and exposed to the deadly diseases which scourge the coast during the summer and fall, their position would seem to be desperate—far more desperate than it could by any possibility be at home.

There they were at least surrounded by friends, and there was always the chance that energy and patient industry might retrieve their shattered fortunes. The toil they would have to undergo in Mexico would prove more surely remunerative at home, and they would be cheered and encouraged by the sympathy of their kinsmen, their friends, and their neighbors. The noble hearted Hampton gave excellent advice to his people when he urged them to stand by their homes and their State, and we earnestly commend his wise and patriotic counsel to the consideration of those who contemplate emigration to Mexico. It is eminently a case in which it is

"Better to bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Apple street, from Norris street to a point three hundred and eight feet north of the said Norris street, with one manhole as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full, without recourse to the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 8 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1866.—Holders of twenty coupons, and upwards, of United States Seven thirty loans, due 15th instant, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count, at this Office, on and after the 9th instant.
N. B. BROWNE,
6 9 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Late members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 521 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.
CHARLES M. BETTS,
6 6 5t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.
Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel,
5 30 w.m10t Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7·3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 35 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 fmw1m
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture,
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
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GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
5 25 fmw1m Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 D

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 33

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 529

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
6 4 12trp] THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mw3m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
512 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 5mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 3§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [3 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.—The following particulars of a fearful crime were brought to light on Saturday morning. Upon the farm of Dr. Tiedeman, of this city, situate near Gwynedd, along the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, some time ago, was found the dead body of a German named Julius Worhele, evidently murdered. It now looks as though the murderer has been discovered.

Worhele came from Wurtemburg to Philadelphia in the year 1865. He was young, and of good character and presence—by trade a bookbinder. Shortly after his arrival here he made the acquaintance of an unknown man, and during last winter left his last place of employment in Philadelphia, in company with him. A short time afterwards Worhele's dead body was found as above described. An inquest held at the time by William Forman, Esq., justice of the peace at Montgomery Square, clearly established the fact that the deceased had been murdered. His head was smashed in. It was also proved that he was enticed to said place, which was then unoccupied, and left in the care of a man, who at that time gave his name as Jacob or Joseph Haddop, and who shortly afterwards disappeared also.

During April last W. L. Kiderlen, Esq., Consul of Wurtemburg in this city, received information from his Government that a letter had found its way directed to the relatives and guardians of the said Worhele, at Rosenfeld, the native place of the same, and apparently written by Worhele, in which letter the guardian was informed that Worhele was in distress, and asked to be furnished money, the pretended Worhele informing the family that he at that time resided in Reading, Pa., and requesting that the money might be sent, payable to a letter of exchange, the answer to be directed, "Julius Worhele, care of Reading. P. O." This letter was at once declared by the relatives of Worhele to be a forgery.

Upon this information, the consul, Mr. Kiderlen, sent a decoy letter, directed "Julius Worhele, care of Reading P. O.," enclosing a draft of 100 florins, payable at the Consulate of Wurtemburg at Philadelphia, and requested the recipient of the letter to have his signature acknowledged before a notary public.

On the 1st of this month a German notary public of Philadelphia, Julius Wolff, Esq., acting representative of the consulate of Wurtemburg at Philadelphia, received a letter from the President of the First National Bank at Allentown, enclosing the aforesaid decoy letter of exchange, and requesting the consulate to pay said draft, which had been signed and acknowledged by the alleged Julius Worhele before a notary public at Allentown, to the order of said bank. The President and the notary at Allentown were of course unaware of the circumstances of this case and acted strictly in good faith.

Upon receipt of this letter by Mr. Wolff, the arrest of the pretended Julius Worhele was caused forthwith by Justice Forman, the justice of the peace aforesaid, and it was now ascertained that the pretended Julius Worhele was nobody else but the identical Jacob or Joseph Haddop, with several other aliases, who, as above stated, had been formerly employed at Dr. Tiedeman's farm, and evidently was the murderer of the real Julius Worhele. The incentive appears to have been the possession of Worhele's patrimony in Germany, a sum that will amount to some thousands of florins. The accused, who is twenty-five years of age, and a native of Baden, will be tried at the next term of the Montgomery county Criminal Court, while the charge of forgery will also hang over him in the county of Lehigh, Pennsylvania.

REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The annual regatta of the Schuylkill Navy came off on Saturday afternoon, and was witnessed by thousands of persons. The hills and walks on the Schuylkill side of Fairmount Park were filled with ladies, gentlemen, and children, and the entire scene was a brilliant one. The skeleton outrigger "Wink," of the Undine Club, opened the contest at 4½ o'clock, and as there was no rival, all the crew had to do was to row over the course and claim the champion flag for boats of the first class. At 5½ o'clock came the race between the outrigger barges "Atalanta," belonging to the Undine Club, the "Faugh-a-Ballagh," owned by the Philadelphia Club, and "Hiawatha," belonging to the Malta Club.

This contest was quite exciting. The "Atlanta" came in first, the "Faugh-a-Ballagh" second, and the "Hiawatha" last. The next contest was between the barges "Thistle," of the Quaker City Club, "Falcon," of the Pennsylvania Club, "Vesper," of the Washington Club, and "Minnehaha," of the Malta Club. The "Thistle" took the lead at the start, and won an easy victory, coming in three hundred yards ahead of any of her competitors. The other boats came in in the order in which they have been mentioned. This closed the regatta. The Undine Club holds the championship flags for boats of the first and second classes, and the Quaker City Club the championship flag for boats of the third class. The next regatta will take place in October.

A FORTHCOMING REGATTA ON THE DELAWARE.—Preparations are now complete for the grand regatta which takes place June 19, from Federal street ferry, Camden, N. J. The regatta is free to all boats and yachts. The fleet will be divided into four different classes, and sailed according to the rules and regulations of the Delaware Yacht Club. All yachts and sail boats to be entered on or before the 18th. The prizes are beautiful, and valued at three hundred dollars, and are to be presented to the winning yachts by the members of the Delaware Yacht Club. It is the intention of the Commodore and members of the Club to make this one of the gala days of the season, and all owners of yachts and sail boats are cordially invited to enter, irrespective of size or model. The prizes will be on exhibition at the Arch Street House, and all information may be had of Captain John Lex, at the Club room, Federal street ferry, Camden, where a list may be seen of the entries; and all captains and owners are requested to make early application, so that the boats may be properly classified in time for the regatta.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE ALLISON.—We are sorry to record—though we are glad it was no more serious—that Judge Allison met with an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday evening, while coming from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. The 4·20 afternoon train reached Gallatin on the upper ridge of the mountains at about half-past 9. A few minutes after passing the station the forward wheel of the sleeping-car broke, and the car and contents were rolled over a distance of forty feet down the precipitous sides of the track. The interior of the car was one mass of rubbish, but, strange to say, no lives were lost. Of course, very many were seriously bruised, and their escape is doubtless due to the deadening effect of the mattresses of the berths. Judge Allison and lady were in the car. Both escaped with a few bruises about the head. The Judge reached his home on Saturday afternoon.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following named persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with injuries caused by accidents:—

Paul Loane, while engaged in hoisting a box at the Market Street Gas Works, on Saturday, had his nose broken and jaw injured by the box falling upon his face, in consequence of the rope breaking.

Patrick Murray, residing in Holmesburg, had his face and body burned by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry at that place.

George Maugen, aged six years, had his arm fractured by falling from the steps of his parents' residence, No. 1219 Filbert street.

Harriet Bovdiy was injured internally, yesterday, by being run over in St. Mary's street by a carriage.

Daniel Clark had his right arm broken, on Saturday, by the kick of a horse which he was shoeing.

—There are five newspapers now published by negroes south of Mason and Dixon's line, namely:—*Colored Tennessean*, at Nashville; *Tribune*, at New Orleans; *Nationalist*, at Mobile; *Loyal Georgian*, at Augusta; and *Communicator*, at Baltimore.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY LEPSIUS.

The London *Athenæum* publishes the following extract from a letter written by M. Lepsius, under date of 21st April, 1866, giving an account of the discoveries he has recently made in Egypt:—

"On leaving Port Said one of the engineers of the Isthmus told me he had seen a short time before a Greek inscription in San, which I very soon found out. It was the corner only of an inscription, the body of which was still covered with masses of old rubbish. A part of this, as well as the rubbish, had by accident fallen down twelve or fourteen days before we arrived there, and had revealed the corner of the inscription. I employed some boys to clear the rest of the stone from the rubbish which lay above, and had the good fortune to discover it to be a great bilingual inscription, in a perfect state of preservation. The hieroglyphical inscription has thirty-seven, the Greek no less than seventy-six lines of considerable length, in small letters, containing much more text than the inscription of Rosetta.

"It is also found that the demotic inscription on this monument was ordered to be added by the priests, 'on a stone or brass stele, in the sacred writing of the Egyptians and in Greek characters.' This is unfortunately wanting; but it is evident how precious the other two texts, every word of which is perfectly legible from the beginning to the end, must be for hieroglyphical studies. The contents of the inscription are not less interesting. It is dated the 9th year the 7th Apellæus—17 Tibi, of the reign of Euergetes I. The priests of Egypt came together in Canopus to celebrate the birthday of Euergetes I on the 5th Dios, and his assumption of the royal power on the 25th of the same month, when they passed the decree here published. They enumerate all the good deeds of the king, amongst them the merit of having recovered in a military expedition the sacred images carried off in former times by the Persians, and order great honors to be paid in reward for his services.

"One of these rewards is a feast to be celebrated in honor of the king and queen on the day of the rising (or coming forth *perr*) of the *shaa* (or crowns) of Isis, which the priests call the first day of the year; and another honor is a second feast of the same gods, introduced every fourth year between the Epigomena and the first Thoth, in order, as it is clearly stated, to avoid henceforth the inconvenience that some of the great feasts relating to the summer were, by the wandering of the civil year, celebrated in the winter, and others in the summer which belonged originally to the winter.

"Thus we have the whole theory of the two years—one in use amongst the people, the other known by the priests, as I had stated in my 'Chronology,' and against which a new theory had been started by M. Brugsch in his nevertheless interesting 'Materiaux.' As the stone was not excavated by M. Mariette, whose kind reception and whose full permission to study and to work in the Museum at Bulaq I have to acknowledge, I am sure that it is entirely with his consent that I shall publish this important inscription as soon as possible after my return to Berlin.

"At the Isthmus I found a series of Persian monuments of the time of Darius to commemorate his work of the canal between the Red Sea and the Nile; two of them were hitherto called Serapis and Cambyses, the third was only lately removed by the engineer of the Isthmus. It is remarkable that on one of the blocks near Shatuff, made known by M. de Roziere, of the French expedition, the name of Darius is written in cuneiform characters, but in a cartouche of entirely Egyptian form. M. Mariette, at whose order, on the request of M. de Lesseps, the blocks were laid open, will publish these fragments in the July number of the *Revue Archeologique*.

"Lastly, I have to tell you that I believe we found the ruins of Hauaris (Avaris) on the spot where we pitched our tents for a night in the neighborhood of Pelusium, and where it had been always expected to be found."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres, 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$ 4·50	40 Tickets, 1 address	$35 00
10 do	do .. 9·00	50 do	do .41·00
20 do	do .. 17 60	100 do	do .85 00
30 do	do .. 26·25	Send stamp for postage.	

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.

(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE RENOWNED HANLON BROTHERS.
Mad'lle ZANFRETTA, the great Tight Rope Artiste, and the celebrated SIEGRIST FAMILY, who will perform their wonderful feats every evening.
BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.
Popular Drama and Laughable Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 11

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERS OF NATURE.
THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE ON RECORD.
June 4, 5, and 6. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Exhibitions from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 9½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 6 4

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins to 8 o'clock
FIRST NIGHT FIRST NIGHT
of the sparkling Protean and Versatile Comedienne and Vocalist
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....as.....Count St. Louis
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....as.......Katty O'Sheal
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....................Songs
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in....................Dances
A FEAST OF FUN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 11,
THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
Count St. Louis de Richelieu, Miss ETTIE HENDERSON
Lady Belle..........................Mrs. T. A. Crease
KATTY O'SHEAL.
Katty O'Sheal...............Miss ETTIE HENDERSON
With the song of "Trust to Luck," and an Irish Jig.
Friday—Benefit of Miss ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 11,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS SIR GILES OVERREACH.
Tuesday, twentieth night of EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Wednesday, BRUTUS; or, The Fall of Tarquin.
EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Thursday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
Friday, OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH as the MOOR.
Saturday, THE APOSTATE.
EDWIN BOOTH as PESCARA.
Box Book now open for any Evening down to the 20th inst.
The NAIAD QUEEN is in active preparation.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	do 50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do 75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME,

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street,

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee, in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 303-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 17?, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

MARVIN'S SAFES.

IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED

ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).

No. 265 Broadway, New York.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. 5 6 2mrp

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC., ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER. 27
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 1m No. 615 ARCH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $36,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known (and as "The Intersection,") is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,0.. in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

[redacted] of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m2m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
7 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER.
JOHN GLENDENING.
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN F. MYERS.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FEW CHOICE LOTS

OF

SEASONED WALNUT,

LOW FOR CASH.

[5 21 1mrp

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4 4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN

FLAGS,

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS,
BASE BALL CAPS,
BASE BALL BELTS,

AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

WILSON & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),

No. 418 ARCH Street,

6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.;

No. 513 MARKET Street,

AND

No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.

Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,

IT IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY.

MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

No. 533 CHESNUT Street,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Lodging per day.......................FIFTY CENTS
Meals at all hours at moderate prices.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

American Soldiers in Foreign Service.

At the commencement of our war, we eagerly hailed the accession of any foreigners who had, by experience, become adepts in the art of war. Five years ago we were the least military nation on the earth. We had no soldiers, no generals, no munitions. To-day, however, we appear in a different character. Our people are all warriors, and every county can boast of officers capable of leading armies with skill and on to victory. Europe was at peace and we at war, then we demanded and Europe furnished—then we looked to her for leaders and she looked on us as raw recruits. The events of the last year have changed our relative positions. To-day Europe is on the eve of war, and we have achieved a permanent peace. To-day she is looking to us for soldiers, and calling on us to furnish leaders.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find that, without display or ostentation, a large number of our field officers are preparing to enlist in the ranks of some of the monarchs of Europe. The love of military adventure, engendered by years of hardship and daring, has become a deep seated necessity of enjoyment. Our soldiers, while many of them are glad to get back once more to the quiet and comfort of home life, have also among them thousands to whom civil pleasures are insipid, and who wish to seek in foreign service the excitement which they cannot find here. Hence, among them we find many who are not only talking, but actually preparing to enlist in European armies. This is particularly true in the case of the Germans. They have shown their bravery on many battle-fields; they have acquired familiarity with danger and skill in war, not in theory but in practice; and now when their services are needed at home, we will not be surprised if many of them return. We understand that General Ullman, who commanded a large body of negro troops in Mississippi, has already accepted a commission from Garibaldi. To Italy will the greater number of volunteers flock, as she is the most republican; and as Garibaldi offered to come and aid us, so now will we offer to go and assist him. The negro troops, we are credibly informed, are particularly desirous of engaging, thus disproving all the slanders on their courage.

The treatment such volunteers will receive will be such as is extended to welcome allies and not mercenaries. The manner in which European powers welcome foreign body-guards is well known. The Scottish guard of Louis XI will be but a precedent on which our modern monarchs will act, and American volunteers will be hailed as the feted favorites of European kings. It will be curious if such a new element in Europe does not introduce a spirit of republicanism as dangerous to the system as favorable to the temporary success of the Governments. From this little leaven we may soon expect to see the whole mass leavened.

Is There Such a Thing as Crime?

A Boston writer in the course of the controversy on the case of Green, the maiden murderer, had the courage or hardihood to vindicate and eulogize vengeance as a moral attribute. There is no doubt whatever that the scaffold originally sprang from the seed of vengeance. Our purblind ancestry, with brutal impatience, when they could find no cure for a moral invalid, went to work and killed him. The scaffold is a symbol of the cruelty and quackery of the past. The time is coming when it will be deemed as cruel to kill men for crime or mental disease as now to kill them for pain or physical disease.—*New York Tribune.*

—We think the *Tribune* writer evinces more "hardihood" than did the Boston writer. If crime be merely "mental disease," *why punish it at all?* Who would think of imprisoning a man for being *sick?* According to the *Tribune's* theory there is no such thing, properly speaking, as *crime*—what we call "crime" being merely man's misfortune. A thief, a robber, a murderer, is no more to *blame* for being so than he is for having the measles or a fever; no more *guilty* than the tiger is for loving blood, or than water is for running down hill.

The essence of the *Tribune's* theory is pure materialism. There is no such thing as a proper *personality* in man. He is a mere link in nature's chain of causes and effects. His sins and crimes are as truly a part of nature as are his hands and his feet. Such terms as "responsibility," "guilt," "remorse," are without proper meaning. We might as well talk of a man's being *guilty* of rheumatism or the palsy, as of his being guilty of theft or murder! He can no more feel *remorse* for a bad deed than he can for a pain in his big toe. He is no more *responsible* for stealing his neighbor's horse than he is for having the headache. Crime is "mental disease," and it is as "cruel" to punish a man for it as it would be to punish him for "pain or physical disease."

We suspect that the time when such a doctrine as this will be generally entertained is very far distant. Our only present wonder is that the *Tribune* should have sent it forth with an editorial endorsement.

The Democratic Politicians versus The Common Sense of the People.

The great mistake that our Democratic politicians make is in underrating the intelligence of the masses. They seem to suppose that the action of the American people can be shaped and controlled by mere technicalities. They overlook the fact that great masses of men act primarily in view of their real or supposed interests. Thus, when the Rebellion was in its incipient stages, the Democrats undertook to shape the policy of the country on the technicality that the Constitution gave no power to the general Government to coerce a State. But the common sense of the people at once saw that this doctrine, if carried out, would result in the disruption of the nation; and, accordingly, the people replied, that the great law of self-preservation was at the bottom of every National Constitution, and had no need to be expressed in words. Common sense saved the country.

As the war progressed and the question of emancipating the slaves came up, the Democrats again made a technical issue against the plain dictates of public necessity and justice. We had no power under the Constitution to emancipate, they said. But again the common sense of the people triumphed. They saw that the slaves were an element of strength to the Rebels, hence they determined to deprive them of it. It was sufficient for the people that the national safety justified the step.

Again, at the present time, the Democrats are urging the immediate restoration of the late Rebels to political power in the Government on mere technical grounds; and again the common sense of the people refuses to look at the question in that light. What do the people care for metaphysical disquisitions concerning the *status* of States? They want protection, safety—peace. Common sense says that before we put power into the hands of the men who have just been trying to overthrow the Government by force, we must have such guarantees as shall make such a step safe. The people are painfully conscious of what it has cost to put the Rebellion down, and they mean, if possible, to prevent the recurrence of another.

It is vain for our Democratic politicians to parade their technicalities in the face of these plain demands of common sense. They will have no more success now than they did in preventing coercion or emancipation. The intelligence of the people brushes aside all these cobwebs spun by crafty politicians, and at once seizes upon those great considerations of public utility and safety which inspire true practical statesmanship.

Foreign News.

The news from Europe, by several steamers which arrived in New York yesterday, and by the *Hibernian*, at Father Point, is up to June 1. The invitations to the Congress have all been accepted, and it will soon meet in Paris. Napoleon is expected to preside. Meanwhile, the arming of the hostile nations goes on. Austria has mobilized six hundred thousand men, and has her parks of field and siege artillery ready. Prussia and Italy are also arming rapidly, and the Prussians are concentrating at Glatz and Landshut. It is said, however, that Italy and Prussia will not attack during the conference.

As to the terms of the conference, it is said that Austria absolutely refuses all propositions looking to the cession of Venetia. As that is the apple of discord between her and Italy, the Congress is not likely to accomplish much in that direction. On the other hand, both Austria and Prussia protest against the Congress discussing questions relating exclusively to the internal interests of Germany, so that the main questions at issue between the hostile States are beforehand ruled out of the conference. In that case it would not seem to promise any very important results.

It is possible that the war clouds may blow over, but the probabilities are that the storm will ere long burst forth in all its fury.

The financial condition in England is improving very slowly. The failure of H. J. Esthoven & Son, of London, with liabilities of £300,000, is announced. The Bank of England still charges 10 per cent. for discounts, and the pressure at these terms is heavy.

"Passage of the League Island Bill."—The publication in Friday's Telegraph of an analysis of the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation on the rejection of New London, and the selection of League Island as the site for the new Navy Yard, did unintentional injustice to the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Delaware county. The name of Mr. Broomall, by a typographical error, was, in our contemporary from which we made up the analysis, placed in the stead of Mr. Broomwell, of Illinois. We discovered the error, and intended that the paragraph should have been omitted. Through another accident, however, it slipped into our local column. We are happy, however, to correct any false impression in regard to Mr. Broomall which such a statement may have caused. He was absent at Memphis, on an investigation committee, when the ballot was reached, and had he been present would have voted in favor of League Island. He is a gentleman for whose public career we have the highest respect, and is the last man to whom we would do injustice.

In regard to those we stated were absent and asked the cause, Messrs. Strouse, Johnson, Denison, and Miller, we have received information. Mr. Strouse was paired with Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts; Mr. Johnson with Mr. Dixon of Rhode Island; Mr. Miller with Mr. Perham of Maine; and Mr. Stevens with Mr. Raymond, of New York; while Mr. Denison was confined to his bed by indisposition. General Koontz, who was stated to have been absent, has not yet secured the seat he is entitled to, hence his name was erroneously placed among the absentees. The vote properly stood:—

Ayes—None.

Nays—Messrs. *Ancona*, Barker, *Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Glossbrenner*, Kelley, Lawrence, Mercur, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, *Randall*, Scofield, Thayer, Williams, Wilson—17.

Paired—Messrs. *Johnson*, Miller, Stevens, and Strouse—4.

Absent—Messrs. Culver, Denison (sick), and Broomall (in Memphis).

Southern Views of the Future.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, a paper renowned for the authenticity and correctness of its correspondence, publishes the following conversation between its writer and a well-known Southern officer. He expresses the views of his section with singular clearness, and in these views will be found doctrines worthy of the attention of thinking men. If, as we cannot doubt, such principles are prevalent in the South, we cannot but believe that, if their holders are admitted to power, it will bode some fierce convulsion to the State:—

"Well," said the ex-Confederate, "I consider the South as my country; and if we are ever reconciled to the North, she will have to meet us as equals. It can be done in no other way."

"And do you not consider the United States your country now?"

"I suppose I do," he replied, laughing, "at least until another rebellion breaks out!"

"And do you think there will be another rebellion?" I inquired.

"Not if the United States Government acts properly," was the reply, "but Southern blood won't stand any oppression."

"I suppose," said I, "that Southerners intend to obey the laws?"

"Oh, of course," he replied, "I intend to do that as long as there is peace."

"That is," said I, "you will be obedient to the laws as long as you are compelled to."

"That's about the idea," was the candid reply.

"And do you think," said I, "the Government should feel grateful to you for such obedience as that?"

"Indeed I do," he answered; "I think it should feel grateful for every hour I do not fight against it."

"And you think, then," said I, "that a man should regard as his country the peculiar section in which he happens to live?"

"Certainly," said he.

"But," said I, "did I not understand you to say that you consider the United States as your country, for the present, at least?"

"Yes."

"Well, now suppose a rebellion should break out against the Government in New England, would you not assist to suppress it?"

"If I didn't live in New England I would; if I did, I wouldn't."

An interesting official report, by Dr. Hutchison, of the autopsy of the body of Probst, made in the Jefferson Medical College by Dr. Pancoast, will be found in our paper to-day.

Desperate Affray with a Burglar in Cincinnati.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN MENTER.

The following is a detailed account of the struggle between Captain Menter, of the famous brass band in Cincinnati, and a burglar, which resulted in the death of the former, on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock. Captain Menter, of the famous "Menter's Brass Band," and his son Edgar, a young man about twenty-one years of age, upon returning to their home on Monmouth street, between Harris and Tibbats, from Lipman's Circus, in Cincinnati, where the band play, found a burglar in their house.

The fellow had entered through the kitchen, and was just starting to go up stairs. He had on a pair of slippers, and his boots were slung over his shoulders. Captain Menter and his son immediately seized the villain, when a desperate struggle ensued. The burglar, being a very powerfully built man, handled his two assailants pretty roughly at first, but they finally, after struggling over the floor out into a porch, got him down, and Captain Menter was bending over him, when the fellow managed to draw his revolver and discharge one load, the contents taking effect in Captain Menter's bowels, producing a mortal wound.

A moment after the burglar fired, young Edgar Menter wrenched the pistol from his hand, and shot him in the right hip; then, throwing down the weapon, and drawing his knife, he cut him some fifteen or eighteen times, finally breaking the blade off in his breast. The report of the firing, and the noise produced by the struggle, together with the screams of Captain Menter's family, who were in an upper room, aroused a Mr. Ross, and several other persons living in the immediate neighborhood, who rushed in and assisted in securing the burglar.

He gives his name as W. B. Watson, and says he came to Cincinnati from St. Louis. He is a native of New York, but was living in Missouri when the late Rebellion broke out. He enlisted in the 4th Missouri Infantry and served during the war. A bunch of small keys, two Confederate bills, and a counterfeit postal note were found in his possession. He is now lying in jail, where his wounds have been dressed by Dr. Locke, City Physician. It is uncertain whether he will recover.

Judge Doniphan, of the Campbell County Circuit Court, has ordered a special Grand Jury to be impannelled for the purpose of investigating the charge against Watson. Captain Menter's memory will long be kept alive in connection with pic-nics and cotillion parties in Ohio and Kentucky.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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LOWEST PRICES.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists, Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Jersey Wool Oil Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. M. BARLOW, Secretary. 6 4m2t

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!

A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE, BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc., etc.

With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1 25.

This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.

IT TELLS YOU—

How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach a horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit, or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without biting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.

Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted everywhere for its sale.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, No. 617 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 6 11 6t

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

NEW

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

AT

CAPE ISLAND,

UNDER THE CHARTER OF

"The West Jersey Hotel Company."

The popular watering place at Cape Island, so important to invalids and those seeking recreation during the summer months, has for some years past fallen into comparative neglect, owing to tedious and uncertain means of access. No new improvements of importance could be made under this discouragement; notwithstanding the great superiority of the beach over all others as a bathing ground. Of late, however, enterprise, stimulated by the certain prospect of liberal remuneration, has entirely superseded the old system of travel by a continuous railway, which has brought Cape May within

THREE HOURS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND SEVEN AND A HALF OF NEW YORK, RENDERING MORE HOTELS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

To accommodate those who now throng its cool and invigorating shores, a number of gentlemen have procured from the Legislature of New Jersey a most liberal charter, and completed the arrangements necessary to organize under it, and by a stock subscription, to build a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

Which shall embody ALL the approved appliances for the COMFORT OF GUESTS only found in the modern hotels in our great cities.

The first step towards the accomplishment of this object has been a most favorable purchase of a lot of ground west of Congress Hall, on which it is proposed to erect the new buildings.

THE SITE SELECTED HAS AN OCEAN FRONT OF ONE THOUSAND AND EIGHTY FEET, AND CONTAINS ABOUT THIRTEEN ACRES.

The beach of this property is unrivalled even at Cape May, and cannot possibly be excelled anywhere. A beautiful design for the hotel, by the experienced architect of the Continental Hotel, at Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., has been adopted. The general plan consists of a large centre building and two radiating wings. The business offices, etc., occupy the centre, while the wings contain the parlors, chambers, and other rooms for the guests. The wings radiate from the centre building at such an angle

AS WILL INSURE A VIEW OF THE OCEAN FROM EVERY ROOM.

In order to render the convenience and comfort of this hotel more COMPLETE AND REMUNERATIVE than any other with which we are acquainted, it is proposed to construct a bathing house, where invalids or others can at

ALL HOURS COMMAND HOT, WARM, OR TEPID BATHS OF PURE SEA WATER.

By walking a few yards from their respective rooms. And to accommodate those who find the hot season too short, and desire to remain in the autumn, provision will be made by a system of steam heating to secure them from cold or damp rooms during the inclement weather.

The plans, which may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, above Spruce, Philadelphia, will more fully explain the

SCOPE AND INTENTION OF THE ENTERPRISE,

And it will afford me much pleasure to give any further information to all who may apply, either personally or by letter.

I will open the books of the Company for subscription in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Respectfully,

I. H. JOSEPH,

Attorney for the Corporators,
It No. 271 S. THIRD Street, above Spruce.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,

6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

EASTWICK PARK.

SUMMER SEASON.

BOATING AND FISHING.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 14.

6 11 3t

Subscriptions received at No. 408 WALNUT Street.

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS.
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 14th instant.

Freights low. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 6 1 1t No. 132 South WHARVES.

GREAT FIRE AT SHAMOKIN!!

Burning of an Entire Block of Buildings.

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE!

Shamokin, Pa., May 26, 1866.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

Gents:—I had the misfortune to have my Store and Stock of Goods, which was large, burned on the 4th inst. All that was saved was my books, papers, and money, in one of your Patent Safes.

The fire was very large, consuming a block of buildings, and your Safe was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall send the old Safe to you, and want you to ship me one of next size larger.

Yours truly, VALENTINE FAGELY.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

NEW YORK;

HERRING & CO., Chicago,

ONLY MANUFACTURERS

OF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

FIRE PROOF,

DAMP PROOF,

AND RUST PROOF.

ALSO, ONLY MAKERS OF

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S

IMPROVED BANKERS' SAFES,

MADE WITH THE FRANKLINITE,

OR PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON,

The only metal which will SUCCESSFULLY RESIST a Burglars' Drill. 6 6 wfm3t4p

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will positively take place at the

RINK HALL,

WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

On Monday, July 9, 1866,

On which occasion

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received, the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets	to one	address	for $4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $1000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon. Wilkinson, ex-Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Indiana; Hon. Ira J. Lavcock of Kansas; Hon. William Lemmswell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. & R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mw1 12t4p

AUG. TILLMES,

FINE CONFECTIONER,

No. 42 North EIGHTH Street,

BELOW ARCH.

Hothouse Grapes, fresh every day.
Glace Pineapples, and Glace Fruit of all kinds in season.
Fine Fruits, Jellies, and Cakes.
Every variety of Ice Cream.
Water Ices, Candies, etc., all of the best quality.

A new Stock in a New Store. 6 9 2t4p

ONE THOUSAND

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

Have in Store a great variety of

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

To which they invite the attention of

Wholesale and Retail Buyers.

SHETLAND SHAWLS at $3 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at 4 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at 5 00

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

6 8 fmw3t

MONTE CRISTO

Gold and Silver Mining Co.

OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, - $2,000,000

Shares, $20.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Working Capital, - $300,000

7500 Shares Only For Sale

BEING PREFERRED STOCK

Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.

PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth Nat'l Bank, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.

OFFICE,

No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13 4p

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 20 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2m1p ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street, one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

FRESH TOMATOES.—300 CASES FRESH Tomatoes, just received, and for sale by REEVES & PARVIN, 6 7 4* No. 45 North WATER Street.

CAPE MAY.—We copy the following merited notice from the Philadelphia *Age*:—"Now that the summer, with its oppressive heat, is upon us, the question naturally arises, Where shall we go for health and recreation? Why, Cape Island; for, with the railroad convenience, a pleasant three hours' ride will take us there, or a trip by water, on one of our beautiful and convenient boats, would be delightful. But we can get no accommodation when there. For the last four years, hundreds have suffered from the lack of hotels on the Island. A reference to the advertisement of the West Jersey Hotel Company, in our columns of to-day, will convince the patrons of this fashionable summer resort than an enterprise is now in the hands of one of our most energetic business men, that will soon adorn the island with one of the most beautiful and commodious hotels ever erected at any summer resort on this continent. We congratulate our denizens on the prospect—we may say certainty—of no more lack of accommodations on Cape Island, for, in the hands of I. H. Joseph, Esq., the West Jersey Hotel Company will surely prove a success."

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Two More Cases Reported by the Health Board.

From the N. Y. Tribune to-day.

The cholera has again been reported from two different districts in the city. The first was the case of a woman named Bell, residing at No. 166 West Twentieth street, who was seized with the disease last Thursday night. From a personal examination of the antecedents of this case, Dr. Harris reports that during the preceding day she had greatly fatigued herself by washing. Two weeks previously she had become a mother, and the care she was compelled to bestow upon her infant greatly increased her debility, and so reduced her vital forces as to make her an easy prey to the destroyer. On Friday she suffered all the phenomena of Asiatic cholera, namely, painless diarrhœa of albuminous fluids, muscular cramps, excessive prostration, and partial collapse. No indiscretion in diet or personal habits had operated to produce this attack; and Dr. Buchanan, who is said to be a good observer and familiar with the disease, unhesitatingly pronounced it true Asiatic cholera. The patient died on Saturday.

Following the nauseous smell of sulphate of ammonia, Dr. Harris found at No. 160 West Twentieth street, three doors east, privies overflowing into the rear yard of a tenement house. He therefore recommended a thorough inspection and disinfection of every house, within five squares, where putrefaction is going on, or is likely to occur before the cleansing is completed. He also ordered for this purpose, and to be used in the neighborhood, twenty barrels of lime and charcoal, and 300 pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas). His walk through the district was hasty, but he saw enough to warrant the opinion that ten men under a faithful scavenger would be required in addition to the disinfectants named above for the prosecution of the work. This vigor on the part of the Health authorities, if their orders are faithfully fulfilled, will save a number of lives. From the indications we have had, it may be safely asserted that this grappling with the disease in its incipiency, taking it by the throat, as it were, and stamping it out by the unlimited use of prophylactics, is the only means by which an epidemic, during the coming season, can be prevented.

CHOLERA IN HESTER STREET.

The last case was authentically reported yesterday afternoon. A hard-working, steady man, living in the dark, damp basement of a rear tenement house, with an open privy used by the entire population of the building, standing within nine feet of the only window and door of his house, sickened with painless diarrhœa, muscular cramps, and collapse. The best of medical attendance, promptly summoned, together with the patient's faultless habits, barely saved his life. The orders of the Board of Health were similar to those given in the cases that occurred in Broome and Twentieth streets. We repeat them for the benefit of our readers:—15 pounds of copperas dissolved in a large pailfull of water, and 2 quarts of the solution thrown into the privies every hour, followed by a quantity of chloride of lime. One barrel of powdered quicklime was scattered in the cellar and about the corners of the court, between the front and rear premises. One cask of chloride of lime was spread in various places during the afternoon.

We have been thus minute in reporting these cases of cholera, not to create alarm, but to arouse the attention of our citizens to the absolute necessity for cleanliness, both in their persons and premises. In all of these cases the causes of the disease have been investigated thoroughly, and in every one the predisposing causes have been found in the unwholesome and insalubrious surroundings of the patients. We do not attempt to generalize from so small a group of facts; but they should have their full weight, and when added to the deductions drawn from every former appearance of the epidemic in this city, where it is well known to have visited with its greatest scourgings the most filthy and crowded districts, they seem sufficient to serve as a warning to every individual citizen to beware of impure air, crowded apartments, and personal uncleanliness. Wherever putrefaction of either animal or vegetable matter is goingon, there is a danger which can only be avoided by removing and arresting the causes. The directions we have given above will serve this purpose, and the disinfectants we have named are the best now known to the authorities. Let them be unsparingly used whenever there is a disagreeable or nauseous odor.

Pardon of a Baltimore Rebel—Discharge from Custody Under an Indictment.

Philip Cashmyer, formerly of this city, who, during several years of the late Rebellion, held position as a detective of the Richmond Police Department, yesterday morning appeared in the United States District Court-room, and took the oath prescribed to be taken in the proclamation of President Johnson, dated May 29, 1865. Cashmyer was indicted at the June term of the District Court, in 1863, for treason, on account of the part he is alleged to have taken in the 19th of April (1861) riot. Bench warrants were issued at each succeeding term of the Court for his arrest, and each was returned *non est.* The case, with others, was remitted to the Circuit Court of the United States, and on the 30th of June, 1864, the fifth warrant was issued by direction of Chief Justice Chase. This warrant, on his appearing yesterday, was returned *cepi.* He exhibited to District Attorney Jones and to Judge Giles a pardon by the President, a copy of which, as also the oath he took in Court, is subjoined.

The Court, after consideration of the papers, passed an order that Cashmyer, having complied with the conditions mentioned in said pardon, which was exhibited, be discharged from custody and prosecution under the indictment. After paying the costs as required in the pardon, Cashmyer left the court-room. This it is stated, is the first case of such a proceeding under the decision of Chief Justice Chase, the party first pleading guilty to the indictment, and then pleading the pardon. In connection with, and as one of the principal reasons influencing President Johnson to grant the pardon, it is learned that Mr. Cashmyer was extremely kind to a number of Maryland prisoners, while confined in Libby Prison, furnishing them with food, etc., even selling his watch to enable him to procure more means. This exposed him to suspicion on the part of some of the Rebel officials, who had him arrested, and it was only through the interposition of Mrs. General Winder that Cashmyer was released from prison. The following is the pardon:—

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Philip Cashmyer, of Baltimore, Maryland, by taking part in the late Rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties, and whereas the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency; now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Philip Cashmyer a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the late Rebellion, conditioned as follows:—

First. This pardon to be of no effect until the said Philip Cashmyer shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865. Second. To be void and of no effect if the said Philip Cashmyer shall hereafter at any time acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor. Third. That the said Philip Cashmyer first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings instituted or pending against his person or property before the date of the acceptance of this warrant. Fourth. That the said Philip Cashmyer shall not by virtue of this warrant claim any property or the proceeds of any property that has been sold by the order, judgment, or decree of a court under the confiscation laws of the United States. Fifth. That the said Philip Cashmyer shall notify the Secretary of State in writing that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of September, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

I, Philip Cashmyer, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the late Rebellion in reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the late Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

PHILIP CASHMYER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th June, 1866. WILLIAM F. GILES.

United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.—*Baltimore American, 9th.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Ettie Henderson, who played so successful an engagement here last summer, will make her first appearance here this evening. The plays selected are the *Youthful Days of Richelieu* and *Katty O'Sheal.* The first piece is one of Dejazet's, but we perceive from the cast that Miss Henderson has transferred the scene from France to England. Miss Henderson has steadily increased in popularity since her first appearance in this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth appears this evening in a character he has not played during his present engagement that of "Sir Giles Overreach" in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.* The part is a most powerful one, and one in which his father was most renowned.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Harry Pearson will appear in his great impersonation of "Robert Brierly." Mr. Pearson's second and third acts of this play are thoroughly artistic. When he played it at the Chesnut it elicited the admiration of both the public and the critics. Mr. J. T. Fannin, a favorite actor of Philadelphia, and absent for some time, will make his *rentree* in "Hawkshaw." Mr. Fannin is an actor of the best school, with a fine voice and much power. The American will be a favorite place of resort this summer.

THE ROBSON FAILURE.—Stuart Robson has for two or three seasons past been the principal low comedian at the Arch Street Theatre, and promised to make a popularity which his talents hardly deserved. Not long since his name was placed in the programme for a complimentary benefit to a young *debutantte*, and after rehearsal he was missing, and when found was in such a beastly state of intoxication, that he was unable to take his part. He engineered a benefit for himself, to come off on last Saturday night, but it was not a success. The vinous was again in the ascendant. He has insulted the public by twice brutalizing himself, and, if we are rightly informed, by announcing persons on his bills without even consulting them, or securing their consent to perform. Such outrageous conduct should be remembered, if he ever has the temerity to appear again before a Philadelphia audience. He has not only disgraced himself, but his profession as well.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE PHILADELPHIA "INQUIRER."—Owing to the fact that an accidental injury to the boiler in the *Inquirer* office occurred this morning, its issue was delayed about two hours. This will account for the failure to furnish a part of the news agents with their orders. The defect will be remedied to-day, and the paper will be issued to-morrow at the usual hour. The injury is not of a serious character.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match between the St. George, of New York, and the Young America, of this city, looked forward to with so much interest by the cricketing community, will be played on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, 13th and 14th, on the grounds of the Young America, at Turnpike Bridge, Germantown. The following is the Young America's eleven:—George M. Newhall, Charles Newhall, Daniel Newhall, E. M. Danst, W. M. Bayard, Thomas Morris, R. Wister, W. C. Watson, C. Vernon, Robert Vaux, and Charles McKim. The match will commence at 9½ o'clock. The St. George Club is composed exclusively of Englishmen and amateurs, and not professional players.

VANDALISM IN A CEMETERY.—Two young men yesterday went into the Mount Moriah Cemetery, Twenty-seventh ward, and amused themselves by plucking flowers from off the graves. They were arrested by the police, taken before an alderman, and fined. Frequent complaints have been made of parties going into the cemetery and returning with flowers, and it is the intention of the superintendent of the grounds to hand all such persons over to the police. Such conduct is disgraceful.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Hemphill was arrested yesterday by the Second District police, upon the charge of larceny and assault and battery. It seems that about ten days ago the accused went into a trimming store at Twelfth and South streets, and picking up some neckties, walked out without paying for them. The proprietor followed him, when, it is alleged, Hemphill assaulted him. The defendant was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

ANOTHER CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair commences to-day at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, to continue every afternoon and evening this week. The especial object is the building of an organ and effecting certain necessary repairs much needed in the interior of the building. As the congregation is of the very largest of the kind, and its members among the wealthiest in that vicinity, the objects in view will, no doubt, be effected.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF PROBST.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued the full particulars of the Probst matter in pamphlet form, and in very beautiful style. Considering the fact that it was published within fifty hours after the execution, we think that Philadelphia is entitled to some credit for the possession of an enterprising book firm. It brings the history of the case down to his last moments.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—On Saturday last a young lady left a trunk at Fall's Lane Station on the Norristown Railroad, to be placed upon one of the trains. When the cars came along the trunk could not be found. Subsequently it was recovered in a field close by, where some unauthorized person had carried it, broken it open, and rifled its contents, consisting of clothing, etc.

INSULTING FEMALES.—James McMuldoon was arrested yesterday at the church, Fourth street, above Spruce, for insulting females. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was committed in default of $700 bail.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Yesterday Thomas Lancaster, aged eight years, fell into the race at Darsed's Woollen Mill, Frankford, but was rescued by Mr. John Schofield, and after proper restoratives being applied was brought to life.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Margaret Elliott, residing at No. 216 Briar place, has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Jones upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

VAGRANTS.—During Saturday and yesterday the police of the Second District arrested fifty-eight vagrants. They were committed to Prison.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Samuel Fulton has been committed in default of $1000 by Alderman Fitch, upon the charge of beating his wife.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning a dwelling house in Franklin street, above Race, was slightly damaged by fire.

KILL THE BABIES!—

Yes, we say so, and in no passion;
Kill all those creatures young,
Who from the trees, in Indian fashion,
Now dangling are seen hung.
As soon as you behold hum squirm,
Slaughter the tiny green-hued worm,
Not, like each little human dear,
For tenderness they call;
They even find no pity here,
At genial TOWER HALL.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as		$4 00
" " " Vests	"	2 50
" Black " Pants	"	5 00
" " Cloth Vests	"	5 00
" Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match		14 00
" Black Suits		20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—RICHMOND, June 6.—On the opening of the Court the Assistant District Attorney arose and said:—May it please your Honor, as the answer to the questions proposed by Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, who asks whether his client—Is to be tried? Is to be dropped? Or is to be suspended? I would remark that the weather is hot enough to *try* anything. From the brow of your Honor I see the fat coming out now, and as this promises to be a fat job (laughter) from the number of counsel engaged, I think the Court, if she know herself, had better adjourn over until the cool weather of October.

The Judge then said—Mr. Davis can be spared the suffering attending a long trial in this hot place, and have the sea breezes of Fortress Monroe until the fall, when he will be either "dropped" or "suspended."

Mr. Brady (to the Judge)—Very limited society there, your Honor.

The Judge (continuing)—Yes; but the President is making preparations for some other ex-Presidents—Mr. Roberts and Mr. O'Mahony, and perhaps others.

A motion was now made by the Court, in which the counsel on both sides agreed, for each one present to get two complete suits of summer clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One-price," under the Continental; after which the Court adjourned till October.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Plantation Bitters are considered the greatest success in the medical world. *Bitters* of every conceivable description have been advertised for patronage, but their inferiority to the Plantation S. T. 1860 X. is too palpable to require comment. At this season especially no family in the country should be without a supply of Plantation Bitters. They are *deliciously medicinal.*

COVNENIENT AND SIMPLE.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. Troches seldom fail to give relief.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

MATTING AND CARPETS cut, altered, and laid. The work done when desired, *no delay.* Those who have been disappointed would do well to send their orders to W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

THE very best large Photographs for $1. Six Cartes de visite for $1. Call at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street, and purchase fine pictures. Prices moderate.

FEATHERS.—Superior feathers for bolsters and pillows, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

IF YOU must take medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order, and old mattresses repaired at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

THE VANILLA CREAM sponge cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING renovated and made over at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED

BRAMAN—JANTON.—On the 5th instant, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. GEORGE W. BRAMAN to Miss KATE ISABELLA JANTON, both of this city.

BUFFINGTON—EVERETT.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kummer, LEE H. BUFFINGTON and ELIZABETH R., daughter of Charles Everett, both of this city. No cards.

HIRST—RIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, June 6, by the Rev. G. D. Carrow, JOHN C. HIRST to Miss KATE RIDGE, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DONON.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH DONON, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 Otter street. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

DONOVAN.—On the morning of the 9th instant, ELIZA, infant daughter of Morty and Elizabeth Donovan, aged 10 months.

GRIFFIN.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, aged 20 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 2 Baytree place, Pine, above Sixth, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HERTZOG.—On the evening of the 9th instant, ANN, relict of the late Peter Hertzog.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1502 Arch street, on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant GEORGE KNOWLES LUTZ, in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Jacob D. and Hettie Lutz, and late Quartermaster of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

His relatives and friends and the members of his regiment are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of W. H. Rhawn, Frankford, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. **

MIFFLIN.—On the 10th instant, BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, in the 69th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral. §

SPADES, RAKES, HOES, WEEDING FORKS, Transplanting Flowers. Scuffing Hoes. Pruning Knives and Shears, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS OF A VARIETY of patterns and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for hanging them on, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SARDINE SHEARS AND OPENERS OF various patterns, Champagne Openers, Cork Drawers, and a variety of Cork Screws, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

FRUITS, NUTS,
SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpareil Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
6 5 tuths 7 1]
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p



KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.
2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smw1m

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,
AND BROWN STOUT.
A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.
Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 $4p S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 20 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 9 3t

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5, 10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 8·55 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,

3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 8·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8·20, 9¼, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·15 P. M.

3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·75 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mall, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

OUR NEW NAVY YARD.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DEPOT FOR IRON-CLADS.

Noble Gift of Philadelphia to the Government.

ITS ACCEPTANCE BY CONGRESS.

Speeches of Hon. W. D. Kelley and Hon. Leonard Myers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

As our readers are aware, the bill to accept League Island for naval purposes passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last. We present below the telling and appropriate speeches of our representatives from the Third and Fourth Districts. The arguments put forth by our Congressmen, Messrs. KELLEY and MYERS had great weight, and no doubt secured this boon to our city. We will publish to-morrow the speeches of Messrs. Thayer and O'Neill.

SPEECH OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Speaker:—I congratulate you and the House upon the fact that the discussion draws to a close—a discussion which, fond as I am of the excitement of public debate, has not been a pleasant one to me; and that, sir, because an impression seems to have been created that the question was a purely local one, and that the city of Philadelphia had special interest in its settlement; and again, sir, because the debate, in some part, has taken such a character as could not command my admiration or that of any man who believed that adherence to truth graces discussion.

Sir, as I said when introducing the bill yesterday, the city of Philadelphia did not make the tender of League Island to the Government of its own motion. In offering it that city responded to the call of the Government, which, having sent a commission forth to report the best site for its purposes, had been advised that this was it, and advised by its commission to purchase what is now offered as a gift. The Government asked that its great needs might be supplied, and Philadelphia tendered as a gift that which it sought to purchase. That is the relation of Philadelphia to this question. In no other aspect is it a local question.

In its simple form, Mr. Speaker, the question is, will you accept as a gift that for the want of which the country is suffering? And before deciding that simple question, before you will permit the Government to accept a favor for which it has been begging for more than four years, before you will permit it to become the owner of the wet basin in which scores of its vessels now lie, it is proposed that you shall send out a roving commission to inquire whether you can now or hereafter advantageously establish naval stations at other points, and if so at what points; and on the receipt of the report of that commission at the next session, or during the next Congress, to go through the same controversy which we are now going through, and which the Thirty-eighth Congress went through two years ago. Now, I ask the gentlemen when they come to vote, to vote directly upon the question at issue, which is whether the Government, while retaining or selling its present navy yard at Philadelphia, may accept nine hundred acres of land, and of land covered with water, known as League Island and the back channel.

Sir, the story of Baron Munchausen is not without value. With proper accompanying suggestions it may safely be put into the hands of children. But I have never been able to regard it as an admirable model for Congressional statement and discussion, and I feel that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Brandegee) made no slight mistake when he modelled his address of yesterday upon the exaggerations of that satirical story. He told the House that we offered the Government three hundred acres of mud. Sir, the Coast Survey speaks veraciously; and here (pointing to a survey) is its report from the coast survey of the nature and extent of the gift offered the United States by the city of Philadelphia. There is a body of five hundred acres of solid land which has been overgrown with huge forest trees, many of which still stand, and a channel three hundred feet wide extending from end to end of that five hundred acre island, and the gift proposed by Philadelphia embraces both the island and channel from low-water mark in front of the island to the west bank of the channel, including a sentry walk on the main land. And he who will can calculate the number of acres, and will find that what the gentleman calls three hundred acres of mud contains more than five hundred acres of natural fast land, and more than three hundred acres of a wet basin, for which any naval nation but our own would give millions, not of dollars, but of pounds sterling. Sir, it cannot but be well to have some regard for truth in setting forth the facts in the discussion of a great national question like this.

It is said that the site proposed is too remote from the ocean. And the gentleman from Connecticut, in the spirit of Munchausen, spoke of it as being more than one hundred miles from the sea. Sir, it is but seventy miles from the sea. He spoke of a steamer requiring four days to reach the sea from Philadelphia. Sir, eight hours is the time of the average passage for naval steamers and for the larger of the ordinary steam craft of the river from Philadelphia to the offing of the Capes.

Sir, the records kept at the Philadelphia Hospital and at the Merchants' Exchange show that for forty years there has not been one single day when the navigation of the Delaware by steam has been closed or impeded by ice, and it is known to the commercial world that vessels take their supplies of water, with which they sail the world around, from the Delaware at Philadelphia. And, sir, that river supplies a large district of Philadelphia with drinking water through the public works of the city. And yet gentlemen are gravely told that the water there is brackish, and arguments are rested upon an assertion at which even a Philadelphia lunatic would sneer.

But more than this, as if to stamp the insanity that ruled the gentleman's hour, the House was substantially told that the whole United States was in league against Connecticut, and especially against the quiet sea-side village of New London; that when the gentleman arrived here to take his seat in this Congress he found that the State of Pennsylvania and the Navy Department had been organizing a movement to exclude him from the Naval Committee of this House; but that he overcame that State and the Department, and achieved a commanding position on the Naval Committee; and with a want of generosity and candor for which I hope, Mr. Speaker, he will apologize to you, created the impression, so far as his words could do so, that you had acted the partisan, entered into the conspiracy, and appointed two members from Pennsylvania to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Sir, the gentleman, well informed and studious of such matters as he is, must have known that you did but follow precedent in this particular. When you became Speaker you found that there had been one member of the Naval Committee from Philadelphia, and one from the valley of the Ohio, in Western Pennsylvania. Hon. John P. Verree had been the member from Philadelphia, and the gentleman from Pittsburg, who now so ably represents that district (Mr. Moorhead), was the other to whom I refer. There were then from New England two members of the Naval Committee—the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rice), the accomplished chairman of the committee. There were twenty-seven members of this House from New England and twenty-four from Pennsylvania. The delegation from New England and the delegation from Pennsylvania, so nearly equal numerically, each had two members on that committee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who, thus reflected upon you, and who would impress the country with the conviction that he was the victim of a conspiracy, was added by you to New England's two members, while you gave Pennsylvania only what your predecessor had done—one member from Philadelphia and one from the valley of the Ohio. The gentleman, in the midst of his whining over the wrongs done New England in his person, forgot that of members of the Naval Committee, as constituted by you, New England has one for every nine members, while Pennsylvania has one for but every twelve. But the gentleman seemed to be disposed to run amuck against the world. He seemed to have forgotten that parliamentary proprieties were, or were likely to be, regarded by anybody when he thus assailed you, Mr. Speaker, for not having more promptly seen his distinguished fitness for the Naval Committee, and visited New London to invite him to accept a place upon it.

Will it, as he asserts, take sixty or ninety feet of piling to render that island suitable for the erection of buildings? Commodore Turner, who has had charge of the island, and who assisted in building the fortifications at Fort Mifflin, on the south bank of the Schuylkill, half a mile from it on kindred ground, has assured the committee that piles could not be well driven to the depth of thirty feet; that they would strike heavy boulders at the depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet. The gentleman has also been assured by the officer of the Coast Survey detailed to superintend the boring of the island and report the results, with the scientific detail of fact, and with the results confirmed by the statements of the proprietors of the heaviest works in Philadelphia, that League Island would need no piling for any buildings or machinery except under the trip-hammer; that you could build upon its surface, without driving a pile, work-shops or machine shops as extensive or heavy as any known within the limits of Pennsylvania. Yet in view of these facts rung into his ears by honorable gentlemen, he tells this House that League Island is a mass of mud upon which nobody would think of building a barn.

Now, sir, let us look at what is proposed by the bill before us. I regret exceedingly that the gentleman from Connecticut would not permit the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) to offer his amendment. Sir, there is no thought of maintaining the present petty yard at Philadelphia one day after the material there accumulated can be transferred to League Island. But on this point let the Secretary of the Navy, the author of this project, speak for himself. In his communication of May 9, 1864, addressed to this House through the Speaker, he said:—

"Having in view economy, as well as the public necessities, I have at no time recommended that the number of our navy yards should be increased on the Atlantic coast, but it is my deliberate opinion that no time should be wasted in establishing at a proper place a suitable yard where iron ships can be made and repaired."

Again, in his annual report of December 5, 1864, he said:—

"It has never been the purpose of the Department, in any of its suggestions or recommendations, to increase the number of our navy yards, nor to alter their local distribution. The yard which we now have at Philadelphia is altogether inadequate to our present or future wants. It was proposed, therefore, to substitute a new one on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. League Island, within the limits of that city, if adopted as a site, must gradually absorb the works at the present yard, which would then be discontinued."

Hear his description of what we want, which after all is a description of League Island, and all the advantages which it embodies:—

"A navy yard, if we have one for naval iron work, should be established on fresh water, for this is essential to the preservation of iron vessels, which cannot be laid up in salt water during peace. Ready access to coal, iron, and timber is also important, for these essential articles should be always available on the inland waters without exposure to an enemy by coastwise transportation. The vicinity of a large city, where skilled artisans can be obtained without difficulty, and the facilities of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered. A foundation of gravel would, for the purposes of machinery, be preferable to stone. An extensive water frontage must also be secured. For such a depot and establishment, where costly machinery and material would accumulate during years of peace, the advantages of an interior location are most manifest. These favorable conditions are to be obtained nowhere else so completely as on the Delaware river; and the position of League Island, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, presents probably a stronger combination of the points that are necessary than any other location."

But, sir, gentlemen say that the Secretary of the Navy is not a scientific man. Well, then, let us turn from him to one of the most thoroughly scientific engineers of the country. We sent the Chief Engineer of the Navy Department, Mr. King, abroad to examine the naval stations of other nations. We also sent him along our whole coast to ascertain the capabilities of our own land. What does he say on the question? I ask gentlemen who insist on scientific information to listen to Mr. King, when, instructed by his extended travel and observation, he says:—

"For the location of such a yard we have advantages in our great rivers not possessed by any European nation. In an entirely secure position, far from the sea, in fresh water, and within easy reach of iron and coal, an iron yard may be erected. These advantages are weighty, and cannot be overestimated. Still we have another advantage; the rise and fall of our tides being comparatively so small, we do not require basin accommodations—the most expensive of European dock-yard constructions—all we need in this regard being a position affording ample wharfage room.

"Location does not belong properly to the subject-matter of this report, but cannot be considered entirely foreign to it, because it is the first and most important consideration. Government officials in England and France were free in expressing their opinions to me, that since the invention of guns capable of propelling destructive projectiles several miles, and the construction of armored ships, an inland location for a great dock-yard becomes almost imperative.

"The advantages of fresh water for iron vessels to lie in when repairing and fitting out, is another point to be considered; for it must be remembered that the adhesion of barnacles, oysters, and mussels to the bottom of iron vessels, while lying still in sea water, is rapid and excessive; in fresh water the iron is entirely free from them.

"The Navy Yard in Philadelphia does not cover as much ground as the basin water area in any one of the principal European dock yards; it has only two covered building slips, with the necessary wood-work shops and storehouses, and is not provided with any stone docks or means of repairing steam machinery."

I will not weary the House by laying before it the volume of such information, but will proceed to show why I think we ought not to adopt the substitute submitted by the gentleman from Connecticut. It is, to borrow a legal phrase, a mere dilatory motion. It is entered for the purpose of delay, for the purpose of keeping the question open, and compelling a compromise between those who do not think we need additional naval stations, and those who think we ought to put one where my friend from New York (Mr. Dodge) saw the city bombarded with the short-range guns used during the war 1812. That gentleman tells me that he was old enough to sit with his father on the family porch and see British vessels bombard New London in 1812. And this motion is entered to force a compromise by which the Government shall not acquire an enlarged station at Philadelphia until Congress consents to build another one at that most exposed point of our coast.

While on that question let me answer a query put to my colleague by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Moulton), whether there was not danger that our iron vessels might be closed in at League Island by an enemy's fleet. The very able pamphlet entitled "The Advantages of League Island," by a New England man, which has won the commendation of Admiral Porter, Commodore Stribling, and Commodore Turner, and indeed, I may say, the approval of the whole navy, says:—

"During the last war with Great Britain, Chesapeake bay was blockaded by a British fleet lying at Lynn Haven bay, and New London was blockaded by a similar fleet lying in Gardner's bay. Both those positions are still available to an enemy for that purpose, but there is no anchorage at the mouth of the Delaware, or nearer than the two places just mentioned, where an enemy's fleet of iron-clads can anchor securely. The draught of water of the foreign iron-clads is too great for them to anchor beaind the Delaware breakwater. Consequently this river possesses an economical advantage for a navy yard from its geographical position, which renders large expenditures for fortifications comparatively unnecessary."

SPEECH OF MR. MYERS.

Mr. Speaker:—My colleagues (Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill) have so ably discussed the subject now under consideration; have so strongly presented the numerous advantages of League Island for the purposes of a national constructive ship yard and naval depot for wooden and iron vessels; the vast resources of the State of Pennsylvania, emptying as it were into its own lap, at Philadelphia, as rivers run to the sea; that I shall not long occupy the time of the House in adding some of the exhaustless arguments in favor of this proposition. I shall be more than fortunate if after this full discussion I may obtain the attention of the House for a short time; and still more fortunate if I can produce, as I hope to do, some impression by the reasonings which are floating through my mind at present, and which convince me.

I now call the attention of the members of this House to the character of the bill, and what it calls for. It is a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island in the Delaware river for naval purposes."

An attempt is made upon this floor to show that it creates a roving commission, a loop upon which to hang various other propositions, and thus drawing away your attention from the very question at issue, to effect by indirection what cannot be done directly. It is true that the acceptance of League Island is not to be perfected until the board of officers provided for in the bill shall recommend it. That was added by the committee, I suppose, for the purpose of satisfying the delicate and sensitive minds of certain gentlemen who, year after year, have been throwing out slanders against this place, at one moment alleging there was not sufficient depth of water, at another that there was too much ice there in certain seasons of the year, and who have started objections as to the character of the ground and the healthfulness of the locality.

Now, I ask the attention of any member who is willing to vote directly for the proposition in favor of League Island while I state to him that the proviso says nothing more than that if this commission, on visiting this place, shall find these objections to it well founded, then, and then only, may the Secretary refuse to accept it. I should prefer to have no proviso in the bill, but my faith in the advantages of League Island is so strong I have no fear for the result, and no apprehension, even, that the examination will cause any delay.

I learned yesterday, for the first time, that the water of League Island is brackish. Sir, in my district—a district whose ship-builders planned and placed upon the waters the *New Ironsides*, a fit type of the workmanship and enterprise and success of Philadelphia mechanics, worthy representatives of those who thirty years ago launched the ship-of-the-line *Pennsylvania*, with, even then, one hundred thousand citizens of Philadelphia and one hundred thousand from the surrounding country as spectators—I say that in my district we have the Kensington Works, whence a large portion of its citizens obtain their daily supply of drinking water, and they never before heard that the waters of this stream shortly above League Island are brackish. In my boyish days, when I used to swim near Red Bank, opposite to League Island, drinking in many a mouthful of water, I never tasted or dreamed that it was brackish.

Still further, fifty thousand ships come to our wharves and go out again every year—wooden ships, too, the most of them. They lie where the ice is more likely to be, where the water freezes and the ice gathers more rapidly than at any place below; yet they sail up and out yearly; and we never heard before that vessels were locked up three months at League Island, so that in case of a war the vessels of our navy, if stationed there, would be prevented for that length of time from getting at the enemy that might be ravaging our coast. So much for fact No. 2.

Let me now call the attention of gentlemen to another statement which has been made, and which might, if uncorrected, mislead members who are strangers to this spot and strangers to the facts of the case. They have heard the gentleman's reference to the mud and ooze, as he calls it, at that island. The gentleman from Connecticut knows how much of truth and how much of fancy there is in his statement, for he has visited the locality. In 1690 this island was marked out on the maps, fast land; and for years and years there have been two hundred and thirty-five acres of solid land about which there need be no dispute. Granting to the gentleman that, in reference to the balance of it, or in building the wharves, it might be necessary here and there to drive piles, as it has been necessary to drive piles at every navy yard in the United States—and on a gravel bed they make a better foundation than rock—granting this, however, beyond all dispute we have two hundred and thirty-five acres of solid ground, which the gentleman pretends to tell this House is all mud and ooze—with all the sarcasm imparted to a pungent wit and a fertile imagination I have disposed of fact No. 3.

Mr. Speaker, I have often gone by steamer to Cape May in six or seven hours, yet I learned for the first time yesterday that it would take four days to go from League Island to the ocean. I pass from the Connecticut facts. But even these pale their ineffectual fires before the generosity of the gentlemen's amendment and his holy horror of the necessity of discussing the merits of any site in connection with the present bill. Neither the report of the committee, who, with others of this House, speak from observation, nor the opinions of the most distinguished officers of our navy, nor the statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, nor the constant urgency of the Secretary himself, that we should adopt League Island as the site for a great national navy yard, have any weight with him; and the Secretary is roundly rated because he has failed to become sectional, or to recommend a station simply because of his nativity near it.

We found a navy yard of sixteen acres with no workshops which a Philadelphian is not ashamed to show to strangers; with no more than turning room for a large wagon; with no proper machine shop or steam machinery for building and repairing iron or iron-clad vessels or rolling iron plates; no capacity for casting ordnance or building powerful engines; and instead of a national foundry and workshop and navy yard, a place not half the size of the Washington yard, not a fourth that of Charlestown, not an eighth of the Kittery, or a tenth of the Brooklyn navy yard; while abroad the private dock-yard of the builder of the pirate *Alabama* is more than ten times as large, and in England and France the chief Government navy yards cover, each of them, hundreds of acres of land in extent. We found the second city of our country with not a stone dock and a very limited water front, or wharfage room, or accommodations for building and repairing wooden vessels even. The question with them was, and it is the question here shall this ship building city have more navy yard room, and while we are giving it, shall we not build a national establishment worthy of the nation? not an additional yard, but by a transfer from one place to another with superior natural advantages and greater area, erect one which will aid us to defend ourselves, if necessary, against the navies of the world?

If you will turn to "Lippincott's Gazetteer" you will find the following description of New London:—

"It is built on a declivity facing the south and east. The site being considerably encumbered with granite rocks, it was not laid out with any great regularity, though within a few years much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface."

"The original inequalities of the surface!" And so New London, with its rocky sides rising from twenty, sometimes as high as one hundred feet, did not impress anybody very favorably after they came to look at it for the purpose of a navy yard such as we now desire, and the gentleman acted sensibly in abandoning his pet for a time, and endeavoring, amid the many, to let its defects pass out of the view of an apparently unfavorable Congress.

I have stated how it was that the site of Philadelphia came to be sought for this purpose. I have stated our national necessities in this matter, our local wants, which mean our national want; that scarcely an officer of the Navy ever recommended New London, and none that I ever heard of recommended any one of these other places so gratuitously added to the bill. The very commission to which the gentleman referred, said unanimously that for the purpose of an iron-clad Navy Yard, League Island was preferable to New London, and one of the officers of that commission has since said that he was mistaken even in recommending New London as far as he went. Why was that mistake made? Sir, it was a very natural one. At that time the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* had scarcely been fought, certainly not finally appreciated. These old officers of the navy scarcely knew what it was to test iron-clad vessels, nor had they yet fully learned the long reach of our improved cannon. At that time Farragut had not passed the forts near New Orleans and in Mobile bay; Fort Fisher had not been taken by Porter; we had not the light on the subject that we have now. And so each year the advantages of League Island, and the disadvantages of the other proposed sites, have become more apparent.

What, then, are the characteristics which should determine above all others where this additional navy yard room shall be obtained by the Government? At the risk of repeating what has been better said by others, I cannot help referring to the two great advantages which League Island possesses, and which none of these other places afford. These are, fresh water and distance from the sea.

There has been a little book sent to each of us, a very modest little pamphlet, advocating New London. I suppose it was written by the member of the last Congress I have alluded to. It says that New London is as well situated as Cherbourg, in France, for a national navy yard. Well, this is a most unfortunate illustration. Because Cherbourg is by the sea it has taken fifty-six years to build its works and fortifications, at a cost of forty millions for the works and twenty millions for the defenses, even with the aid of convict labor—one basin, the "*arriere de flot*," taking twenty-two years to build. And even now it is admitted that with the modern long range guns vessels might steam to within three miles, lay outside the breakwater, and perhaps ruin if not reduce it, although tier on tier of casemates rise from the water bristling with cannon.

Portsmouth is on the Channel almost opposite, and the English have spent $50,000,000 to extend and fortify it; serious arguments being made in Parliament that it must be abandoned on account of its proximity to the ocean—five or six miles—and not as near then as at New London. When it was found that missiles could be thrown for miles, the British went twelve miles up the Medway to build Chatham at an enormous expense; the three main advantages alleged in its favor being that it was not on the coast, but the defenses of Sheerness had first to be passed (as it is with us at Forts Delaware and Mifflin), that the river could be protected from the lands on either side, and chiefly that it was an island (St. Mary's) affording facilities for wharfage not on the main land.

I need scarcely go further. Brest taken by the British as Nelson took Malta; l'Orient, on the Bay of Biscay, with its five hundred guns trailed ready for an enemy; Toulon, whose approaches are stronger than Cherbourg, yet with twice five hundred guns and immense fortifications to defend, tell us we must build a navy yard where it can be defended at little cost or be safe without other defenses than its ships, which may run out from its docks. So much for defensibility.

I admit here that whenever it can be shown that we should build a navy yard, such as is proposed, within a few miles of the open sea, and the reach of modern ordnance; whenever it can be shown that salt water is better than fresh water for iron vessels; or that the granite rocks of New London can be cut down with little expense and be fitter for a foundation than hard ground, I will vote for New London. We do not want this site at Philadelphia selected unless it is for the national benefit.

Philadelphia, I believe, has among her population a larger number of returned soldiers who are skilled mechanics than all the inhabitants, male and female, men, women, and children, of New London. We have offered this island, a free gift, costing over $300,000, to the Government when it required and asked for additional accommodations, and it ought not to be refused.

The London *Times* continually contains advertisements, sometimes offering as much as £10,000, for the discovery of some effective means for keeping iron vessels as clean as copper now keeps the bottoms of wooden vessels, upon the condition that no patent shall be granted for the process, but shall be open for the use of the Government and the public.

Mr. James Beazley, the chairman of the Ship-Owners' Association of Liverpool, writes, "There is only the fouling against the iron ships, which none of the patents yet get over; for when they do claim to have done so, it was the action of the tides in fresh water that had cleaned their bottoms," as at Calcutta. For Calcutta trade iron ships answer best, and for that trade half-a-dozen iron ships to one wooden one are used.

One more reference. John Grantham, of London, says:—

"Fouling is the difficulty with the *Warrior*; it is the incubus that is on the minds of us all; that ships going to foreign climes, unless they can go straight from one point to another and into fresh water rivers, must become foul."

Fresh water, then, for a station is second only to defensibility, and Philadelphia was sought by the Government because of her fresh-water stream, for in times of peace our iron-clad navy, as well as our wooden navy, can lay there and be cleaned without any additional expense, and without the loss to which these ships would be subject at New London or any eligible place thus far presented. There is an ingenious suggestion in the modest New London pamphlet, namely, by "providing means for taking such vessels out of water when not required for immediate service." Expensive as this would be, the notion is not an original one, as Admiral Spencer, in England, stated in April, 1864, in his evidence before the select committee on dock-yards. He states that as the bottoms of iron ships not only corrode if not covered with a composition, but get covered with barnacles and weeds even then, it would be a great advantage to place on pontoons all the iron ships not wanted for immediate service; "for," said he, "as long as ships' bottoms are of iron, and unprotected from fouling as they now are, iron ships can never be said to be ready for service." No wonder the advocates of New London thought of pontoons, or proposed to bring fresh water from a reservoir "at an elevation of about one hundred feet" to fill docks, with for iron-clads when not in service.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been somewhat discursive in these remarks. As I stated at the commencement, the ground was well trodden; the arguments were well-nigh exhausted. But before I close I must again impress upon the House what is upon my own mind and heart, that the bill now before the House asks for the acceptance of League Island, not for a roving commission. It simply provides that while the Secretary of the Navy shall accept this location he must first be satisfied that the statements which have been made with reference to the unsuitableness of that location are unfounded in fact. We of Philadelphia know that they are unfounded, and hence we are not afraid of a full and impartial inquiry into the facts. The proposition is not for a roving commission, nor one to which an examination of other sites can be appropriately attached, and thus postpone, perhaps till another Congress, the demands of our navy. Other places have heretofore been examined and found wanting. I beg gentlemen, then, to recollect that in voting for this bill they vote simply for the selection of this site, provided competent naval officers shall find that the charges against it are unfounded or unimportant.

Gentlemen have had laid upon their desks documents which show that a large number of monitors have lain all winter in the back channel of League Island, and some of the largest in front of League Island, and the ice has not disturbed them. The ice does not gather there as much as at the Philadelphia yard, and the gentleman did not demur to the addition of four acres to that yard.

Mud! Why, sir, we heard of mud along the Delaware front before our city was extended; but when wharves were built it was found that there were no mud accretions. Of course there may be mud in the river sometimes, and it is all the better for the vessels that float there.

Draught of water! Why, sir, vessels like the *Cathedral*, that could not get into New York in a storm, have come round and crossed the bar at Philadelphia, as the *Wabash* came in and went out, crossing the bar. It is contended in Europe that heavy draught vessels are almost useless. The *Great Eastern* has hardly one dock in England to which she can go. The vessels of our own navy, the monitors of the *Passaic* class, draw only eleven and a half feet of water; the wooden iron-clad coast steamers and blockading vessels only twelve feet. The *New Ironsides*, the greatest success of Philadelphia, draws sixteen feet of water, while the French *Gloire* draws twenty-eight, and the British *Warrior* twenty-seven, and they have fifteen vessels drawing twenty-six, twenty-five, and twenty-four feet, respectively. These could not follow where our vessels can go, up the Delaware. Still another advantage.

Mr. Speaker, as has been well said, Pennsylvania is rich in her mineral resources. I do not care to go into an examination of data or particulars, or to repeat what has been so well illustrated. She manufactures fifty millions worth of iron a year. She sends to market, principally through Philadelphia, almost untold amounts of coal. Her forests abound. Her fresh water is there.

Philadelphia has shown herself more worthy than to have a just and handsome offer thrust aside without cause. I would not speak of her services during the war, for all bore a noble part equally in it. It is no discredit that the place from which my friend comes has only twelve thousand population, while we have near seven hundred thousand, and sent one hundred thousand troops to the field. But there were good deeds done in Philadelphia, not yet forgotten by our soldiers who passed through it, which might well make gentlemen pause who contemplate a refusal or postponement of the request made by her for naval and national purposes.

We have the iron, coal, wood, oil, fresh water, defensibility, skilled labor; all the requisites; more, we believe, than can ever be found combined elsewhere. At least let not these be a drawback to our success, nor bring a single regret if by this our act the city where liberty was first proclaimed to the nations shall become one of the chosen spots whence it may be defended in all coming time.

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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.

H. A. BURTON.

5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—

S. F. BAILDERSTON & SON,

5 22 30t* No. 907 SPRING GARDEN Street.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,

NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,

may be obtained as usual at

QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,

12 C rner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK C. ALLEN, Branch Office No. 4 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 26



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26$ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26$

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20$ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 19 6m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation on such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15$

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1865.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS, [6 7 16$

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE BY INDIANS.—The Carrollton (Illinois) *Democrat* says:—For some time past a party of Indians, numbering fifteen, belonging to the Cherokee tribe, have been encamped upon the banks of the Illinois river, ten miles from this place. Their ostensible object was fishing, hunting, etc., but it appears from recent developments that their chief aim was to secure a hidden treasure of seven urns of Spanish coin which had been imbedded in the bluffs at that point in years gone by by their ancient forefathers. They seemed to be extremely cautious in their manners, lest the pale face should discover the cause of their presence in that particular locality, and secure the coveted prize, for which they had travelled many miles. After diligent search, which occupied some ten or twelve days, they succeeded in finding the spot where lay concealed the secret of their researches. Little remains to be told. Suffice it to say that, after due exploration, their brightest anticipations were by far more than realized. The urns of gold and other sacred relics spoken of by their chiefs, long since gone to the happy "hunting grounds," were secured, and on yesterday morning these untutored children of the forest took their departure for the far West, with many thousand Spanish dollars to cheer them on their long and tedious march.

A WASHBOWL DIVORCE CASE.—The latest New York scandal is of a fashionable couple who quarrelled a few mornings since, whereupon the wife, by the advice of her parents, sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning, it seems that the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both, but the lady, for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently on the floor, breaking it into pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bed-room door, and insisted that she should use the bowl. She vowed that she wouldn't, if she "went with a dirty face for a week." He swore she should, and so filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit began.

GREAT FIRES.—Constantinople has been the most unfortunate of all European cities; since 1729 the intervals between the great fires have never exceeded a few years, and in 1782 there were six hundred houses burnt in February, seven thousand in June, and ten thousand in August, besides corn-mills and mosques. These calamities may be partly attributed to the inefficiency of the fire-engines in Constantinople, and to the defective supply of water. London has suffered severely, especially in its theatres; the Italian Opera House, the Lyceum, and the Olympic have each been burnt down once, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Surrey twice, and Astley's three times.

A SENSIBLE YOUNG PRINCE.—It is stated that Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emanuel, was recently offered the command of a corps of the Italian army, and declined it. "If I command a corps," he said, "and am defeated, people will say this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced princes. If I am victorious, my chief of staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division, and doing what I am ordered."

TROTTING MATCH FOR $6000.—A great match has been made between the stallion "Fearnaught," now in Hiram Woodruff's stable, Hartford, Conn., and the chesnut gelding "Dan Mace," in that of James Turner, at Boston. It is to be mile heats, best three in five, to go as they please. It is to come off on the Mystic Park, Boston, in July.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Release a Certain Property of Daniel R. Harper from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to release from the lien and operation of certain judgments entered upon the official bond of Daniel R. Harper, Collector of outstanding taxes (D. C. D. S. B, March Term, 1865, No. 27), the following described property, that is to say:—All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of two hundred and two feet northward from the north side of Poplar street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Eleventh street sixteen feet, and extending in length or depth eastward between parallel lines at right angles with the said Eleventh street seventy-five feet ten and one-half inches: Provided, That the sureties of the said Daniel R. Harper consent thereto, and that the sum of ten dollars be paid to the City Solicitor for the use of the city to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution: And provided further, That, in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways, etc., be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants chargeable to Item 21, ("For the Construction of Branch Culverts,") for payment of the cost of building Branch Sewers across the street intersections, and for the legal deductions, when said Sewer has been constructed in compliance with Ordinance approved May 12, 1866: Provided, That such cost for any single Sewer shall not exceed three hundred ($300) dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION To Grant Permission to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Encase a Lamp Post and Place Signs on the Lamp and Post in Front of their Office.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to encase a lamp post with wood, iron, or other material, and place signs on the lamp and post encased as aforesaid; and also to maintain the same in front of their office on Chesnut street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize Satisfaction to be Entered on the Official Bond of Charles Dixey.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction of record upon the official bond of Charles Dixey (D. C., D. S. B., March term, 1865, No. 1), Commissioner of City Property, for his term of office ending March, 1866: Provided That the City Controller shall certify that his accounts are settled, and that there is no default.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Fit up and Furnish the Office for the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, to defray the expenses of alterations, furniture, and removing to the building at the S. W. corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

Section 2. That warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Erection of Temporary Wooden Sheds by the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company be and they are hereby authorized to erect temporary wooden sheds on the lot situate between Forty-first and Forty-second streets and Chesnut and Sansom streets, in the Twenty-seventh Ward of said city: Provided, That they shall remove said buildings upon four weeks notice given them so to do by Councils, and that they pay the sum of twenty-five dollars to the City Treasurer, for the use of the city, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this ordinance. All ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving and Repaving of Carlton Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver for the paving and repaving of Carlton street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, the Chief Commissioner is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side. The conditions of said contract shall be, that the contractor shall collect the cost of the portion to be paved from the owners of property fronting thereon; and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION Granting Fitler, Weaver & Company Leave to Erect a Telegraph Wire on Certain Streets, and Telegraph Poles.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and it is hereby granted to Messrs. Fitler, Weaver & Company to place a telegraph wire on the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph poles north of Callowhill street on Ninth street, and also authority to erect such new poles as may be necessary to reach their factory on Germantown road: Provided, Said Fitler, Weaver & Company shall make all repairs now required to the line before placing their wire on the poles; and, Provided further, That said Fitler, Weaver & Company shall remove the said wire from such poles as they may use within thirty days after notice shall have been given them by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia to remove the same, said line to be erected in accordance with an ordinance approved April 18, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An ordinance regulating the construction of telegraph lines through the city of Philadelphia:" And provided also, That in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph the same will not be injurious to the telegraph.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Tramwaying of Wager, Shock, Flemming, and Erety Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels Wager street, from Fifth street to Randolph street, in the Sixteenth Ward; Shock street, between Filbert and Flemming streets. Flemming street, between Twenty-first street and Shock street, in the Ninth Ward; and Erety street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward; and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, the Chief Commissioner is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving of Morris, Dutton, and Chesnut Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with competent pavers who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property on Morris street, from Front to Otsego street, on Dutton street, from Morris to Mifflin streets, in the First Ward, and on Chesnut street, from Thirtieth street to Forty-second street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, for the paving of those streets. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting on those streets. And he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished: Provided, That the city shall be at no expense for grading.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 11 1t

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT. } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,865·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956·89; Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. 701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,* OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 26§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HYLTON'S
CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and, to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER, "No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

The new and splendid steamships
PIONEER..........Captain P. F. Hoxie
TONAWANDA..........Captain Jacob Teal
Cabin Passage..........$15·00
Deck Passage..........$8·00

The Steamship
"PIONEER,"

Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3m

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.
Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.
Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.
Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 13t

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.

The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.

No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.

Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 398 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 4, 1866.—

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of June, for the supply of rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the 1st day of July next.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

6 4m4t WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector.

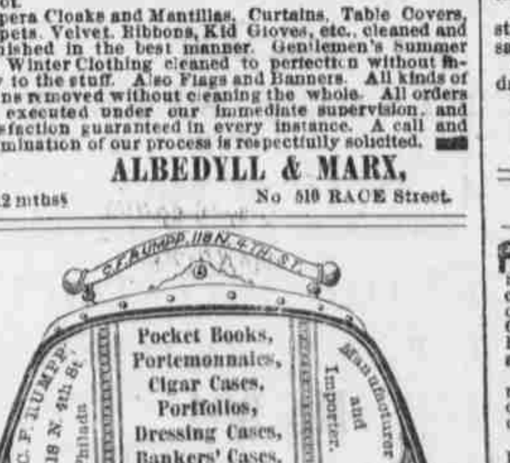
DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthsš No. 510 RACE Street.



DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME, SAVES LABOR, SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 837 MARKET Street.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable price.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED,
E. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1m No. 913 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, June 9, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at the Depot Camp, Trenton, New Jersey, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores and Camp and Garrison Equipage, no longer required, as follows, viz:—

Horses,	Hatchets,
Army Wagons,	Whitewash Brushes,
Spring Wagons,	Iron Bedsteads,
Office Desks,	Benches,
Tables,	Paulins,
Chairs,	Office Chairs,
Stoves,	Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Stove Pipe,	Fairbanks' Scales,
Ranges,	Mess Table,
Leather Water Buckets,	Office Tables,
Wooden Pails,	Trucks,
Carpenters' Tools,	Grain Bags, etc. etc.,
Spades,	Caps,
Shovels,	Trowsers,
Coal Hods,	Coats,
Harness,	Blouses,
Axes,	and other articles.

Also, 39 Cords of Hard Wood, and 9,132 feet of Seasoned Lumber, in good order.

The articles are in large quantities, and of many varieties. Most of them are serviceable.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts.

For particular information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made to Mr. Henry T. Holcomb, Agent at the Quartermaster's Office, in Trenton, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brev. Maj.-Gen. STUART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. E. MORGAN,
6 11 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!

Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1866, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged, viz.:—

5 barrels Salt Beef,	16,750 pounds Hard Bread,
2167 pounds Bacon (shoulders),	2,788 pounds Rice.

Also, at same time and place, the following Bake House property (worn), viz.:—

3 Ladles,	5 Bread Troughs,
6 Cullenders,	9 P. & S. Racks,
10 Yeast Tubs,	58 Grate Bars,
91 Bake Pans,	4 Bread Tables,
2 Caul drons,	26 feet Hose,
5 Rakers,	2 Hose Couplings,
6 Hooks,	1 Branch Pipe,
10 Scrub-brushes,	3 Tons Coal,
1 Axe (wood),	1 (wood) Saw.
27 Water Barrels,	

The above Stores and property can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.

No checks taken.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN,
6 11 3t Brevet Brigadier-General. A. C. G. S.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 8 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
8,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet 1-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ¾-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:—

At Sixth Street Wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The Grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5000 bushels.

The sale will commence at Sixth street wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at Sixth street wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The Grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 31 12t Depot of Washington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $14·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet, 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 3m*

ANTON PROBST.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

Medico-Legal Lecture by Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast.

On Saturday afternoon the post-mortem examination of Anton Probst was held at the Jefferson Medical College, in the presence of the Coroner and quite a large number of the medical faculty. The account which we append hereto was prepared by Dr. Edward R. Hutchings, who assisted Dr. Pancoast in the autopsy. Dr. Hutchings is one of our most promising young physicians, and occupies the important position of clinical assistant at the Jefferson. He was present during the whole of the dissection, and his lucid and very full account of the affair will be found especially interesting to scientific men of the medical profession. We need scarcely say that all the statements may be relied on as being strictly correct, as they are prepared with extreme care by Dr. Hutchings.

The appalling crime which resulted in the murder of eight innocent beings, and which filled the country with horror and indignation, has at last ended in the hanging of the guilty culprit. Through the courtesy of those in authority at the prison, the body of Anton Probst was turned over to the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College for experiments in search of medical and medico-legal gain. There was a Medical Commission appointed to examine the body immediately after the hanging. This commission consisted of Professors S. H. Dickson, B. Howard Rand, John B. Biddle, and Drs. William H. Pancoast, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dyer, the latter of whom is an opthalmic surgeon of note in this city. It was known at a late hour on Friday that on the following day an autopsy would be made in the College, and on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. the large amphitheatre of the institution was filled to its utmost. Men of every profession and vocation were gathered there. Many were drawn thither by a desire for scientific gain, while many others came from curiosity, to gaze for the last time upon the body of him whose name has terrified the whole country. A few moments after the hour of four had struck, the body, neatly and entirely covered in black, was brought in and laid in the centre of the amphitheatre, upon a revolving oak table. There was no superfluous show, no theatrical display; but there the murderer and the hanged lay, a just victim to the law. Among the many present we observed Judge Ludlow and Mr. Wolbert (who was counsel for Anton Probst), representing the legal profession, and among the many distinguished medical gentlemen present were Drs. Nebinger, H. Y. Smith (who was the prisoner's physician), Dr. Shapleigh (the Coroner's physician), Drs. Jewell, S. W. Gross, Levis, Dr. Hunt, Lecturer to the Pennsylvania Hospital; Dr. Eckard, of the Mutter Lectureship of the College of Physicians; Drs. St. Clair Ash, Coad, Maury, and Cohen. The examination was conducted by Dr. William H. Pancoast, assisted by his anatomical staff, Dr. James Taylor, Dr. E. R. Hutchings, and Dr. T. Andrews.

Before displaying the face to view Dr. Pancoast made some most interesting and valuable remarks, which are substantially here given. Upon commencing he reminded the medical class and the "guests of the institution" that they were assembled together for no idle curiosity, but for purely and wholly scientific interest. It was to discuss a question of paramount value in a medical and a medico-legal point. What was the cause of the death of the individual before him? He was hanged, and hanged until he was dead, as testified to by gentlemen witnesses of unquestionable authority.

But what was the direct and immediate result of that hanging, and therefore of that death? He remarked that death from hanging may take place from suffocation or exclusion of air from the lungs. Or again, from a laceration of the trachea or windpipe, or a luxation or fracture of the cervical vertebræ, or from a rupture of the ligaments of the neck. Or still again, it may result from the compression of the nerves of the neck; and in connection with this last supposition, he cited the experiment of Mr. Brodie, who passed a ligature under the trachea of a Guinea-pig, and tied it tight on the back of the neck with a knob; the animal was restless, moving about. At the expiration of fifteen minutes the ligature was removed; the animal moved about, apparently not materially injured, but on the following morning was found dead. Dr. Pancoast then proceeded to give an account of the results of the examination by the Medical Commission at the prison. He said the demeanor of Probst before his execution was markedly calm and cheerful, and as he went to the fatal scaffold, he seemed ready to go in expiation of his foul deed. Professor Dickson, upon examining his pulse one hour and a half before the execution, found it small and not strong, beating seventy-eight times per minute. He also found the radial artery to be contracted, and the blood vessels of the conjunctiva slightly injected; the pupils slightly dilated, and the face flushed. The murderer had suffered evidently but little in the execution, and Dr. Pancoast cited several interesting instances where persons had been hung, but were afterwards resuscitated, and had testified to their experiencing no pain, after the drop losing entire consciousness. He said there was but little spasmodic action of the muscles, and but slight distortion of the face after the fatal drop. The cord was five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and five feet six inches in length. The length of the fall was three feet. The *physique* of Probst was very fine, his bones being covered by dense and large muscles. His weight on the day of the sentence was 162½ pounds. On the day of execution he had increased to 174½ pounds in weight. The murderer had evidently died very rapidly, and after hanging twenty minutes his body was cut down and taken to the dead house of the prison, and placed in a chair. Under the direction of Prof. Rand the most powerful electric battery ever used upon such an occasion was brought into use. On applying the poles of the battery properly the muscles of the face and limbs moved freely. The legs and arms were tossed wildly about to and fro; the face assumed now an expression, now of sorrow, again of hate, and now a ghastly grin. On applying the poles to the various muscles of the face they each and all moved in perfect obedience. The electric light was now used in examining the eye, and subsequently the powerfully brilliant voltaic spark, whose brilliancy perhaps is only excelled by the sun. The lecturer, in conjunction with Dr. Dyer, examined the eye with the opthalmoscope, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable truth or fallacy of the prevailing populace idea, recently promulgated, that there remains an impression of the object last seen on the retina. The experiment disproved anything of the sort. The pupil was not at all contracted upon exposure to the brilliant spark. There was a transverse fissure of both capsule and lens. The suffusion of the conjunctiva was far less than it was two hours before the execution. There was a slight abrasion of the cuticle under the left eye. The face was livid. All muscular irritation ceased at 4½ P. M. Dr. Pancoast now called the attention of the audience to the physiognomy of Probst, stating that he did not bear the semblance of such a fiend as he had shown himself to have been. On the contrary, the lower part of his face was rather well formed than otherwise. He now quietly removed the cloth from the subject's face, and there was exposed to view the face of Probst, whose name will live *black* in history. Prior to the exhibition of the body before the class, a dissection of the neck had been made, in order to ascertain the result of the application of the rope upon the subjacent parts. Dr. Pancoast now called the attention of those present to this part of the examination. The furrow made by the rope was plainly visible, externally, deep red, and shrunk, somewhat resembling parchment. This track embraced the entire neck, excepting a space of three-fourths of an inch just beneath the left ear, where no mark was apparent, and over which had been placed the knot. Immediately beneath this furrow the tissue was dry and compressed, and of a glistening appearance; this was in the form of a band, of one-eighth of an inch in breadth. The posterior and lateral portions of the body, the arms and shoulders, the neck and face were considerably discolored, due merely to *post-mortem* changes. The jugular vein and carotid artery of both sides were congested, but not injured. On cutting down the cervical region the sternocleide mastoid muscle of the right side bulged up, revealing a laceration of the lower part of the muscle. The cornua, or horn of both sides of the hyoid, or tongue bone, were fractured, the body of the bone remaining intact. No injury was sustained by the cartilages of the larynx and trachea, or windpipe; no luxation or fracture of the cervical vertebræ; and no rupture of the connecting ligaments. The odontoid process of the axis, or second cervical vertebra, was intact, and the check and tranverse ligaments were not ruptured. Dr. Pancoast now called attention to the brain. Upon dissecting off the scalp, the vessels going to its supply were found congested, and on removing the calvarium, or top of the skull, the coverungs of the brain proper were not abnormal.

In examining the brain substance, contrary to the expectation of the medical gentlemen, it was found to be not congested, and upon making a section of the cerebral mass, the ventricular cavities were found entirely free from fluid of any kind. According to the carefully prepared tables of Reid, the average weight of the human brain is three pounds two ounces. The brain of Probst, upon weighing it, was found to weigh two pounds four ounces. In the case of Green, the celebrated Malden murderer, his brain was weighed, and found to weigh two pounds eight ounces. Probst's brain had a healthy look, and firmness. The spinal cord was intact. On opening the cavity of the chest, the lungs were found crepitant, not congested, and perfectly healthy. On opening the sac containing the heart, *the latter was found empty.* This was another feature generally unexpected among the medical gentlemen, and is one of peculiar interest, for study and discussion.

The vena cava, ascending and descending, were also empty. The weight of the heart was about the average weight of the human heart, it being nine ounces and six drachms. At this point, Dr. Pancoast seeing Mr. Perkins, the Keeper at the Prison, among the audience, asked him at what hour Probst partook of his breakfast on the morning of the execution, and what that breakfast consisted of? Mr. Perkins replied, that at quarter past 8 o'clock, on the morning in question, the prisoner had eaten *two soft-boiled eggs, three pieces of bread, and drank a large cupful of coffee.* Here was an exceedingly interesting feature in the case; for upon opening the stomach it was found empty, and *the food having perfectly and entirely been digested.* Two hours and a half before his execution he had eaten heartily. The mental agony of those two hours and a half, and the dreadful suspense felt then, cannot be imagined; and yet here was the stomach before our eyes, showing not the slightest impairment of digestion. And still further, upon cutting open the small intestine chylification was found to have taken place perfectly. The liver was in a normal condition. The spleen was much enlarged and congested intensely, which may, perhaps, in small degree account for the want of congestion in the brain, heart, and lungs. Its weight was ten ounces and five drachms, the normal weight of the healthy spleen being seven ounces. The kidneys were also found congested, especially that of the left side. The weight of the right kidney was five ounces three drachms and two scruples; while that of the left was six ounces two drachms and two scruples. Bladder normal, containing only about three ounces of urine. This ended the examination of the various organs and regions of the body of the murderer, Anton Probst. Dr. Pancoast in closing, offered as his belief, that the murderer had died from nervous shock, inflicted by the pressure or tension of the rope upon the pneumogastric and phrenic nerves, which nerves are so essential to the great function of respiration. This view which he had adopted was agreed to, and fully coincided with by Drs. Nebinger, Jewell, Hunt, S. W. Gross, Packard, and other medical gentlemen present.

This examination, Dr. Pancoast reminded his hearers, has shown conclusively that death from hanging may take place without any alteration of the brain, with no change in the lungs or heart, with no laceration of the spinal cord, and no dislocation or fracture of the cervical vertebræ, and with no laceration of the trachea or larynx. This will always be a prominent case in medical jurisprudence, for here lies the body of one who presents none of these features; but who shows us simply a rupture of a muscle of the neck and a fracture of a tiny bone, to which is attached the tongue; but whose death from hanging is not only proven by the facts before us, but by the undeniable evidence of the witnesses to the execution.

Dr. Pancoast thus closed an able and well-delivered lecture—a lecture which has thrown out many valuable points for study, and many features of interest to the medical and legal profession, and, indeed, to all who may have read the accounts of the fearful crime.

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Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
6 7 6rp

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received,
WERLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles.
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD. {5 23 wsm2d

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—W. E. ARCHAMBAULT, No. 35 corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain, Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 31 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1 50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Tablecovers, $1 75; Mozambiques, 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND CAPS,
AT FABULOUSLY
LOW PRICES,
BEING THE LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
BARNES, OSTERHOUT & HERRON,
No. 503 MARKET STREET,
REMOVED TO
FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
TO BE DISPOSED OF
AT RETAIL,
6 8}
AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

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The lovers of good Tea are respectfully invited to call at the GREAT TEA HONG, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, where they have an opportunity for testing every brand before making a purchase.
Our TEAS are the best that are imported, and our prices are lower than the same grade of Tea can be bought elsewhere.
Call and test our Teas.
WEST & BROWN,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
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